WORLD SOCCER, FEBRUARY 1961

WORLD SOCCER

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MAGAZINE

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see page eighteen

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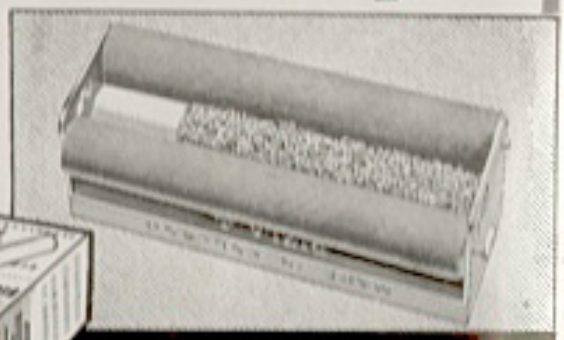

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This month's front cover . . .

Flying through the air with, apparently, the greatest of ease on our cover this month is Dynamo Praha outside-right Faber, "policed" by two Portugis Brasil defenders. This acrobatic photograph was taken in Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the Brazilian club's tour there. Faber is falling to earth having successfully reached a high ball (out of picture) before his two taller opponents.

Coming next month

Luis Suarez has been voted the European Footballer of the year 1960. What do we know about this brilliant Spanish forward ? How does he spend his spare time ? What are his hobbies ? You can find all this interesting information in next month's edition when an exclusive illustrated player-portrait of Suarez appears. Other top features include : a complete, statistical survey of the year 1960 containing every result; a spotlight on Hungary and a club focus on last season's East Germany champions Wismut Karlmarxstadt. More and more countries will receive a mention. Kenneth Wolstenholme and our team of top-line writers will again give their expert views. Place a regular order for WORLD SOCCER immediately.

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THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

World Soccer

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LONDON, E.C.4. ENGLAND CENtral 6818-9

Associate Editors
GRAHAM PAYNE JACK ROLLIN

The Editor's Chair

THE final stages of the World Cup in Chile next year will herald an era which should prove beneficial to the game on a universal scale and be of particular interest to England, for in the following year the English Football Association celebrates its centenary. To mark the occasion this worthy organisation will present a Festival of Football extending from Easter to the end of October.

Amongst matches likely to be arranged are England v. Europe at Wembley mid-week following the English Cup Final and a fully representative Football League eleven against England. It is also possible that the European Cup Final will be held on the same ground and a grand finale is planned with England playing the World Cup holders.

It would seem that soccer will be played in England throughout the summer of 1963 and it may well be that the normal season will have been changed to these months by then from its present wintery context if support for this movement continues to grow. At all events the 1963 celebrations should serve as a stimulant and a healthy preparation for the World Cup in 1966.

Certainly by the time England stages the World Cup there may be a number of grounds equipped in an up-to-date manner, catering for the myriad of amenities necessary in the modern stadia. For England the future is exciting whatever difficulties present themselves at the moment. Fortunately the attitude of mind is changing towards broader thinking.

While an English revival may not be of special interest to other countries, the growth of world-wide league and cup competitions seems happily inevitable and the arrival of such tournaments should act in a similar uplifting manner wherever the game is played.

Close season tours at club and international level have been instrumental in influencing an outlook that has gradually brought the soccer nations closer together. With an improvement in the already cordial relations existing between footballing countries, the game itself will become even more widely respected.

★ ★ ★

AWAY WITH PERCENTAGES?

RUSSIA is toying with the idea of introducing a new system of deciding goal average, simply by subtracting the goals against from the goals for. Naturally this revolutionary change will not meet with unanimous approval but it is an experiment that must be encouraged and given an opportunity to demonstrate its effectiveness.

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February WORLD SOCCER 1961
VOL. 1, No. 5

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ADDRESS
(Block Letters)

Three Austrian personalities (above) left to right : Schmied, Karl Decker and Gartner. They have plenty to talk about, during December Austria defeated Italy 2-1. Mention is made of the match on these International Post-Mortem pages.

BULGARIA OUT OF

INTERNATIONAL POST MORTEM by ERIC BATTY

AT this stage of the season the international arena is usually quiet — the calm before the flood of matches that comes in the brighter spring months of April and May.

In the weeks immediately before Christmas only two countries were really active Bulgaria and East Germany, both as usual stopping their domestic football for the winter. The Bulgarians with an important date in Paris were especially busy with two full internationals at the Vassilevsky stadium in Sofia and a heavy programme of preparation for the country's top players, in which among other things, their full international team lost 1-0 in a training game with their own under 23 XI !

In Sofia, Bulgaria beat both West Germany and Turkey by the same 2-1 margin and then unhappily for them lost 3-0 in the only game of the three that was of any real importance, the World Cup qualifying match against France at the Stade Colombes in Paris.

The results of the two previous meetings between France and Bulgaria were 1-0 for Bulgaria (October, 1959) in Sofia and 2-2 in Paris on Christmas Day, 1957. Similar results would have been good enough to see them through to Chile and national coach Stojan Ormandjiev was clearly looking for a draw at Colombes.

Until the 48th minute it seemed likely that the Bulgarians would get away with a precious point for it wasn't until then that Wisnieski put France ahead and forced the Bulgarians to play a more open game. After that it was end to end stuff and Sedan 'keeper Pierre Bernard, making his debut in the French goal was frequently called into action.

Even so, France still had the edge in finishing power and almost on the hour a tremendous drive from left half Jean Jacques Marcel — fully thirty yards out, settled the issue. After that the game was won and lost but just for a good measure Monaco's young outside left Lucien Cossou, another debutant, fired in a third goal when a tremendous drive from Fontaine rebounded to him from the crossbar.

For Bulgaria, 1960 was not a particularly happy year. Their record for full internationals was played 12, won 8, drawn 1, lost 3. The three matches in which they were defeated were all away, to Holland (4-2), Poland (4-0) and now France 3-0. The drawn match was perhaps the most unfortunate of all for it occurred in the Olympics 3-3 with Yugoslavia, when despite the fact that they had previously beaten both Turkey and Egypt for a goal average of 5 to 0 they were eliminated on account of the decimals while the Yugoslavs went on to win the series !

In Sofia it has been claimed that if their star centre forward Panayot Panayotov had not been in such poor form the result at Colombes would have been very different, yet while there is probably more than a little truth in this claim I would not agree entirely.

Panayotov plays in the Hidegkuti manner, wanders intelligently and scores the odd goal, and it might well be that he contributes a great deal to the side's morale, but in my view the Bulgarians lost far more than was at first thought when their former captain, right half Stefan Boskov, retired eighteen months ago. While Boskov was playing he gave to the right flank the class and purpose that Ivan Kolev gives to the left, and without his prompting, the talented Bulgarians are prone to forget that goals are important, and concentrate on weaving patterns in midfield.

While their senior side was engaged in Paris, Young Bulgaria took on their Italian counterparts in Sofia, and drew four each, with an entirely unknown combination. The Italians apparently well content with the 1-1 draw their young men had achieved in England a few weeks previously promoted three from that side into the full XI, but retained only four others in the under 23 team and then included the Milan centre forward Altafini. Admittedly Altafini is still only twenty-two, but under his alias Mazzola he played for Brazil against England, Austria and Wales in the 1958 World Cup.

East Germany ended their season with a visit to North Africa, where in matches against Tunisia and Morocco they encountered a far higher standard of play than they had anticipated. The Moroccans especially gave them a hard fight, with several players on loan from French league clubs Tibari (Racing), Akesbi who got both their goals (Nimes) and Azhar (Reims).

Perhaps the East Germans are not a stiff enough test to judge the Moroccans by, perhaps it would be wiser to wait and see how they perform on the continent of Europe but even so it seems likely to me that they are soon going to be demanding a place on the fixture lists of the elite. Soon of course means within the next ten to fifteen years but certainly the signs are there.

The population of Morocco is 11 million — considerably more than Hungary or Bulgaria for example, and at the moment there are fifteen thousand players

TOP SIX TEAMS AS THEY STOOD UP TO AND INCLUDING DECEMBER 25

ARGENTINA (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
Independiente	30	41
Argentinos Juniors	30	39
River Plate	30	39
Racing (Beunos Aires)	30	37
Boca Juniors	30	37
San Lorenzo de Almagro	30	36

A.S.L. (United States)

	Pld.	Pts.
Ukrainian Nationals	8	14
Falcons	8	10
Galicia	8	10
Inter Soccer Club	8	10
Fall River	8	8
Hakoah	8	8

AUSTRIA

	Pld.	Pts.
FK Austria	13	21
Wiener AC	13	19
1st Vienna FC	13	16
Schwechat	13	16
SC Rapid	13	16
Grazer AK	13	15

BELGIUM

	Pld.	Pts.
FC Liege	13	19
Standard-Liege	12	16
SC Anderlecht	13	16
Daring CB	13	16
Eend. Alost	13	16
Beerschot AC	14	16

BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)

	Pld.	Pts.
America FC	22	34
Fluminense	22	34
Botafogo	22	32
Vasco da Gama	22	27
Flamengo	22	26
Bangu	22	19

BRAZIL (Sao Paulo)

	Pld.	Pts.
Santos	33	46
Portuguesa Desportos	33	46
Corinthians Paulista	33	42
Palmeiras	33	40
Guarani	33	37
Noroeste	33	36

BULGARIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Levski	11	15
CDNA	9	13
Slavia	10	11
Mineur	11	11
Dounav	11	11
Spartak Varna	10	11

CHILE (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
Colo Colo	26	35
Wandefers Santiago	26	32
Universidad de Chile	26	31
Everton	26	30
Palestina	26	29
Union Espanola	26	27

DENMARK

	Pld.	Pts.
Aarhus GF	21	31
K.B.	21	28
Vejle	21	27
O.B.	21	24
Fredrikshavn	21	22
Esbjerg	21	22

ENGLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Spurs	25	46
Wolves	25	36
Burnley	24	33
Sheffield Wednesday	24	33
Everton	25	32
Aston Villa	25	29

FRANCE

	Pld.	Pts.
Racing Paris	21	32
AS Monaco	21	30
Reims	20	29
Sedan	21	25
Angers	21	24
Lens	21	23

EAST GERMANY (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
ASK Vorwarts Berlin	26	41
Dynamo Berlin	26	32
Lokomotive Leipzig	26	32
Motor Zwickau	26	31
Wismut KarlMarxStadt	26	30
Empor Rostock	26	29

WEST GERMANY (S.)

	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Nurnberg	17	28
Kickers Offenbach	17	24
Karlsruher SC	17	21
Eintracht Frankfurt	17	20
SSV Reutlingen	17	18
VfR Mannheim	17	18

WEST GERMANY (N.)

	Pld.	Pts.
Hamburger SV	15	29
Hannover 96	15	24
Werder Bremen	14	18
VfL Osnabruck	14	17
FC St. Pauli	15	17
VfB Oldenburg	15	17

WEST GERMANY (W.)

	Pld.	Pts.
Alemannia Aachen	16	21
FC Schalke 04	15	18
Westfalia Herne	15	18
Borussia Dortmund	14	17
Rot Weiss Oberhausen	14	17
1st FC Koln	14	16

GREECE

	Pld.	Pts.
Olympiakos	11	28
Panathinaikos	11	27
PAOK	11	25
Panionios	11	24
Aris	11	24
AEK	11	23

HOLLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Feyenoord	15	24
Ajax	15	22
Groningen VAV	15	22
PSV Eindhoven	14	19
NAC Breda	15	19
VV Venlo	15	18

HUNGARY

	Pld.	Pts.
Ujpest Dozsa	13	22
Vasas	13	19
Salgotarjan	13	18
Ferencvaros	13	18
MTK	13	17
Szeged	13	15

ITALY

	Pld.	Pts.
AS Roma	12	18
Internazionale	12	18
AC Milan	12	16
Catania	12	15
Juventus	12	15
Napoli	12	14

LUXEMBOURG

	Pld.	Pts.
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Union Luxembourg	14	21
Spora Luxembourg	14	18
Grevenmacher	13	17
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Stade Dudelange	13	14

PERU

	Pld.	Pts.
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Sport Boys	14	23
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Deportivo Municipal	14	17
Central Iqueno	14	17
Alianza Lima	14	16

PORTUGAL

	Pld.	Pts.
Benfica	11	21
Sporting Lisbon	11	17
Porto	11	15
Belenenses	11	15
C.U.F.	11	14
Vitoria Guimaraes	11	12

SCOTLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Rangers	18	30
Kilmarnock	18	24
Aberdeen	18	23
Motherwell	18	20
T. Lanark	18	20
Partick	18	20

SPAIN

	Pld.	Pts.
Real Madrid	14	24
CF Barcelona	14	19
Atletico Madrid	14	19
Santander	14	15
Sevilla	14	15
Atletico Bilbao	14	14

SWITZERLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Servette	13	22
FC Zurich	14	20
Young Boys, Berne	13	18
Chaux de Fonds	14	17
Young Fellows, Zurich	14	16
Grasshoppers	14	16

YUGOSLAVIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Partizan	13	16
Dinamo Zagreb	13	15
Hajduk Split	13	14
Belgrader SK	13	14
Red Star	13	14
Rijeka	13	13

WORLD CUP

registered with their FA. The biggest problem for Moroccan clubs at the moment is how to retain the services of the promising players they produce, for they do not have the financial resources to prevent them accepting offers from French and Spanish professional clubs.

Reims' goalscoring forward Just Fontaine whose record 13 goals in the last world cup made him an international star almost overnight is a product of Moroccan football, and so too was the "black pearl" Ben Barek who played 17 times for France between 1938 and 1948 and is still thought by many to be the best inside forward the French have yet had.

Ben Barek is now back home in Casablanca coaching for the Moroccan FA after ending his playing career in the Spanish second division, and one of his proteges Azhar is doing very well with Reims. Twenty years-old when I saw him play for Reims' second string early in the season, he looked full of possibilities.

Built like another Didi, he moves easily with the ball — an ease no doubt acquired after long hours of practice beneath the African sun when he had nothing else to do but either lay about or . . . play football. These are the conditions that produce the outstanding players, underdeveloped areas where cars, motor cycles and television are reserved for the priviledged few, and the masses have to make their own entertainment.

Over the years Austria have usually proved to be a bogey team to the Italians and their recent meeting at Naples proved to be no exception, even though it was a second half substitute centre forward Kaltenbrunner of Wiener AC that scored the winning goal.

Altogether the two teams have met 24 times and of these Austria have won 13 to Italy's 6 with the other five being drawn, for a goal average of 49 to 29 in favour of the Austrians.

The psychological advantage of being regarded as a jinx is always worth a goal start, and at the new Fuori Grotta stadium in Naples that's how it turned out despite the fact that Italy produced the better football and were on top for long periods of the game.

The Italian XI was largely experimental with Salvadore, Trapatoni and Mora earning their first full caps after promising displays with the under 23 side and the public showed its disapproval by staying away. Only 15,000 paid to see the game — perhaps because not one single player from the local club Napoli was included, but more likely because only the three inside forwards Boniperti (Juventus), Brighenti (Sampdoria) and Angelillo (Internazionale) could

● continued on page 24 together with the line-ups for December

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6.	KOPA (Reims)	14 pts.
7.	JOHN CHARLES (Juventus) and CHARLTON (Manchester United)	11 pts.
9.	SIVORI (Juventus), SZYMANIAK (Karlsruhe)	9 pts.
11.	GENTO (Real Madrid)	8 pts.
12.	KOSTIC (Red Star Belgrade)	7 pts.
13.	UJLAKI (Racing Club of Paris)	5 pts.
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23.	ANGELILLO (Internazionale), VIDINIC (Red Star Belgrade), HOF (Vienna), HANAPPI (Rapid Vienna)	1 pt.

AUSTRIA
1, Puskas; 2, Seeler; 3, Smith; 4, Suarez; 5, Hanappi.

BELGIUM
1, Puskas; 2, Suarez; 3, Di Stefano; 4, Sivori; 5, Charlton.

BULGARIA
1, Puskas; 2, Yachin; 3, Ujlaki; 4, Seeler; 5, John Charles.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
1, Yachin; 2, Suarez; 3, Seeler; 4, Di Stefano; 5, Charles.

ENGLAND
1, Di Stefano; 2, Charles; 3, Kopa; 4, Puskas; 5, Suarez and Angelillo.

FRANCE
1, Di Stefano; 2, Yachin; 3, Gento; 4, Seeler; 5, Suarez.

GERMANY
1, Seeler; 2, Di Stefano; 3, Szymaniak; 4, Puskas; 5, Suarez.

GREECE
1, Di Stefano; 2, Seeler; 3, Suarez; 4, Szymaniak; 5, Simonsson.

HOLLAND
1, Suarez; 2, Sivori; 3, Greaves; 4, Di Stefano; 5, Charlton.

HUNGARY
1, Yachin; 2, Suarez; 3, Sivori; 4, Ujlaki; 5, Kostic.

ITALY
1, Suarez; 2, Charlton; 3, Seeler; 4, Kostic; 5, Hof and Kolev.

POLAND
1, Puskas; 2, Yachin; 3, Suarez; 4, Kolev; 5, Charlton.

PORTUGAL
1, Kopa; 2, Szymaniak; 3, Suarez; 4, Sekularac; 5, Charlton.

SPAIN
1, Gento; 2, Suarez; 3, Del Sol; 4, Seeler; 5, Puskas.

SWEDEN
1, Suarez; 2, Hamrin; 3, Seeler; 4, Puskas; 5, Yachin.

SWITZERLAND
1, Seeler; 2, Suarez; 3, Puskas; 4, Di Stefano; 5, Charles.

TURKEY
1, Suarez; 2, Charles; 3, Kopa; 4, Puskas; 5, Simonsson.

U.S.S.R.
1, Yachin; 2, Kostic; 3, Kopa; 4, Gorocs; 5, Smith.

YUGOSLAVIA
1, Puskas; 2, Di Stefano; 3, Charlton; 4, Sandor; 5, Vidinic.

writes

KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME

England's top TV commentator

LUIS SUAREZ, that brilliant inside forward of Barcelona and Spain, has been voted Europe's No. 1 Footballer by a panel of sports writers drawn from all over the continent.

The poll, organised by the French weekly, *France Football*, gives Suarez a big lead of 17 points over another star of Spanish football, Real Madrid's Hungarian Ferenc Puskas.

Nineteen nations voted. They had to give their idea of Europe's five best players in order of merit. The final result was obtained by counting each first place vote as five points, each second place vote as four and so on right down to a point for a fifth place.

Suarez was voted No. 1 by Holland, Italy, Sweden and Turkey, No. 2 by Belgium, Spain, Hungary, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, No. 3 by Poland, Greece and Portugal, No. 4 by Austria and No. 5 by Germany, England and France. He did not rate in the top five in the opinion of the judges from Bulgaria, Russia and Yugoslavia.

Altogether, twenty-six players received votes. Spain topped the list with five (Suarez, Di Stefano, Gento, Del Sol and Puskas), and England tied with Yugoslavia for second place by having three players nominated. They were Bobby Charlton, who received 11 points and finished equal seventh with John Charles; Bobby Smith, who was 14th with four points; and Jimmy Greaves, who was 16th with three.

The continentals obviously do not rate England's ball players highly because the only English players to be mentioned are known for their goalscoring ability rather than their classical play. Bobby Charlton, who is immensely popular throughout the continent, got into the list of six countries — Belgium, Poland, Portugal and Holland put him 5th, Yugoslavia put him third and Italy voted him second only to Suarez.

Greaves got just one mention — third by Holland — and Smith was rated third by Austria, fifth by Russia.

The popular players are obviously the forwards because 20 of the 26 players nominated are forwards.. Four are half backs and the other two are goalkeepers. There is not one full back in the list!

These polls have taken place every year since 1956 and only Kopa and Yachin have appeared in every year's results. Kopa, winner in 1958, had never been out of the first three until this year. Yachin, never a winner, has come back into favour as his placings since 1956 of 5th, 11th, 14th, 11th and now 5th again show.

Uwe Seeler, nominated third this year, was 20th just a year ago, and he is obviously thought of as one of the coming great players — Real Madrid are supposed to be angling for his signature. When only 18, Seeler led the West German attack against England at Wembley in 1954.

No one, of course, will ever agree with the complete list of players, but the results have been compiled from the votes of top sports writers throughout Europe.

Sometimes, no doubt, views are coloured by loyalties. The Spanish placings, for instance, read Gento, Suarez, Del Sol, Seeler and Puskas — four players from the Spanish League and one who might well join it soon. There was, strangely enough, no mention of Di Stefano from Spain.

England's voting went: Di Stefano, Charles, Kopa, Puskas and Suarez and Angelillo tying for fifth place.

24-years-old Suarez was asked to nominate his five top players of 1960. He chose, in order of merit, Di Stefano, Evaristo, Gento, Charlton and Kopa. Asked to name the top five players of his career he chose Di Stefano, Kubala, Boszik, Cesar and Szymaniak.

From an English viewpoint the results of the poll might shock some people but never before have so many English players made the list of the elite. In previous years only Matthews (top in 1956, 17th in 1957) and Billy Wright (9th in 1956 and 6th in 1958) have appeared. Now there are three players in one year.

Kenneth Wolstenholme

Motherwell centre forward Ian St. John hits home a cross from outside-left Andy Weir during the Scottish club's 3-2 win in April, 1960, against Atletico of Bilbao.

'Traditional' style pays off

Scotland's Motherwell has an impressive record against overseas teams L. W. SMITH reports.

WOLVES and Rangers play at best what may be described as Britain's modern development of the game, characterised by hard tackling defence and straightforward attack. It is a game of orthodoxy, which attempts to balance its lack of imagination and subtlety by simplicity and sheer fitness, but first class overseas opposition has often made it look very workaday and inadequate. On the other hand the attempts of British representative teams especially to play European and South American sides in their own styles have merely produced pale imitations, with the insipid cross-field play and the lack of incisiveness that was typical of continental soccer ten years ago.

At the moment, in short, Britain seems to have little of vitality or originality to contribute to world soccer, and a basic rethinking of the attitude towards the game is demanded. There are encouraging signs that this may be taking place; for example in the highly individual style evolved by Tottenham; West Ham's use of the 4-2-4 formation; and Rangers discarding of their established defensive outlook for a more attacking method.

Another, as yet little noticed indication, may be a recent series of friendly games arranged by Motherwell, a provincial Scottish team, with various European and Brazilian sides. These victories have at least, in a quiet way, repaired some of the holes in Britain's international reputation:

November 1958	—	Djurgardens (Sweden)	2-1
October 1959	—	Winterthur (Switzerland) ..	3-0
March 1960	—	Gothenberg (Sweden)	2-1
April 1960	—	Bilbao (Spain)	3-2
April 1960	—	Flamengo (Brazil)	9-2
September 1960	—	Bahia (Brazil)	3-0

All of these teams are highly rated. Djurgardens and Gothenberg have represented Sweden in the European Cup. Atletico of Bilbao were third last season in the Spanish League to Barcelona and Real Madrid. Flamengo, a Rio team, have in recent years been consistently assessed as one of the world's best club sides, and Esporte Bahia travelled as winners of the Brazil Cup, having defeated Vasco da Gama and Santos in that competition.

More important than the results, though, was the way in which they were achieved. Motherwell play what can truly be described as traditional soccer, the style that many other European nations adopted from Britain and perfected. It is a type of play now generally termed the Viennese game but sometimes, historically almost, the Scottish game. The keynote is attack, with the ball interpassed very closely and rapidly, and imaginative use made of the open space by forwards perpetually moving into position. The main technical requirements are inch perfect passing at speed and constant improvisation. Motherwell play this game with great enthusiasm and conviction, as if, in fact, it were truly their inheritance.

Despite their undoubted talents, however, the present team has yet to win any domestic honours, and finished fifth in the Scottish First Division last season. Notably, though, they beat Rangers four times and exactly held their own against the new champions, Hearts. They suffered heavy defeats, on the other hand, from mediocre teams, mostly in mid-season when heavy grounds tend to blunt skill and reward strength and endeavour.

The playing of football on mud and snow, with its jeopardising of skill, is one of the aspects of Britain's attitude to the game that the manager of Motherwell, Mr. Robert Ancell, treats with derision. He is largely the creator of the present team: a soccer purist, an interesting theoretician, and a gifted discoverer of talent. An example of his refreshing view of the game was his refusal to ask for a postponement of a league game against Dundee United when three Motherwell players were picked to play against Wales at Cardiff. Mr. Ancell pointed out that there was no point in having reserves if they were not used as such. Five of the second string played that day to cover international commitments and injury, three of them seventeen-year-olds, and justified their manager's confidence in them by winning.

The team he has built up is young, and largely produced from the club's own recruitment. The average age of the forward line is twenty-one; centre half Martis is only twenty; and most of the reserves who have had extended first team outings — often in unusual positions to encourage a wider appreciation of the game — are teenagers. Flanking these youngsters are more mature players such as wing halves Aitken and McCann, who is captain, and McSeveney, the senior member of the side, at right back. The Scottish selectors have already drawn from this well of talent, and Martis, McCann, centre forward St. John, outside left Weir, and inside left Hunter have full international caps, while Aitken and inside right Quinn have other representative honours.

The Motherwell directors showed commendable enterprise in arranging this series of friendly games. All of them were interesting and cleanly fought encounters, although those against the two Swedish clubs and Winterthur proved, on hindsight, to be by way of prelude to the meetings with the Latin teams, all of which were tremendous games.

The eternal rivalry

INTER - CONTINENTAL MATCHES AT CLUB AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL BETWEEN EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA HAVE BECOME MORE FREQUENT AND HAVE SERVED TO INCREASE THE RIVALRY BETWEEN THE TWO SPHERES OF FOOTBALL. BRAZIL'S WINGER GARRINCHA IS SEEN ON THE RIGHT.

by R. K. MACDONALD

THE progress made by air travel since the war has brought the continents of the world much closer together; in particular, the journey between Europe and South America can be accomplished in 40 hours: it will certainly take even less time in the future. As a result, inter-continental matches at club and international level have become accepted as regular features; frequent clashes have increased the rivalry between the two spheres of football.

This rivalry did not begin in the last decade, but as long ago as 1924. For this we have to thank the organisers of the two major soccer competitions, the Olympic Football Tournament and the World Cup. Thus players from South America first met their counterparts in Europe when Uruguay entered the Paris Olympiad of 1924.

There have been seven Olympic Football Tournaments and six World Championships since 1924, with results as follows:

Olympic Games: 5 victories for Europe, 2 for South America. South America has never staged the Olympic Games, and has only been strongly represented in the soccer tournament on four occasions — in two of which (1924 and 1928) Uruguay were the winners.

World Cup: 3 successes for Europe (Italy 1934 and 1938; Germany 1954); 3 successes for South America (Uruguay 1930, 1950; Brazil 1958).

The strongest European teams did not enter for the 1930 World Cup, but since then both continents have been fully represented. Brazil are the only country to win the professional tournament in another continent; this is an outstanding achievement, for it is now rare indeed for any inter-continental match against top-class opponents to end in a victory for the visiting country. However, the complete list of results shows a marked overall superiority for South America ("O" is Olympic Games; W.C. is World Cup):

Matches played in Europe

1924:	Uruguay v. Yugoslavia	Paris (O.)	7-0
	France v. Uruguay	Paris (O.)	1-5
	Uruguay v. Switzerland	Paris (O.)	3-0
	Uruguay v. Holland	Paris (O.)	2-1
1928:	Portugal v. Chile	Amsterdam (O.)	4-2
	Holland v. Uruguay	Amsterdam (O.)	0-2
	Uruguay v. Germany	Amsterdam (O.)	4-1
	Argentina v. Belgium	Amsterdam (O.)	6-3
	Uruguay v. Italy	Amsterdam (O.)	3-2
	Holland v. Chile	Amsterdam (O.)	2-2
	Argentina v. Portugal	Amsterdam (O.)	0-0
1934:	Spain v. Brazil	Genoa (W.C.)	3-1
	Sweden v. Argentina	Bologna (W.C.)	3-2
	Yugoslavia v. Brazil	Belgrade	8-4
1936:	Peru v. Finland	Berlin (O.)	7-3
	Peru v. Austria	Berlin (O.)	4-2
1938:	Brazil v. Poland	Strasbourg (W.C.)	6-5
	Brazil v. Czecho'kia	Bordeaux (W.C.)	*3-2
	Italy v. Brazil	Marseille (W.C.)	2-1
	Brazil v. Sweden	Bordeaux (W.C.)	4-2
1951:	England v. Argentina	London	2-1
	Eire v. Argentina	Dublin	0-1
1952:	Spain v. Argentina	Madrid	0-1
	Portugal v. Argentina	Lisbon	1-3
	Brazil v. Holland	Helsinki (O.)	5-1
	Brazil v. Luxembourg	Helsinki (O.)	2-1
	Germany v. Brazil	Helsinki (O.)	4-2
1954:	Switzerland v. Uruguay	Zurich	3-3
	Holland v. Chile	Amsterdam	2-2
	Sarre v. Uruguay	Sarrebrück	0-7
	Uruguay v. Czecho'kia	Berne (W.C.)	2-0
	Brazil v. Yugoslavia	Lausanne (W.C.)	1-1
	Uruguay v. Scotland	Basle (W.C.)	7-0
	Uruguay v. England	Basle (W.C.)	4-2
	Hungary v. Brazil	Berne (W.C.)	4-2
	Hungary v. Uruguay	Lausanne (W.C.)	4-2
	Austria v. Uruguay	Zurich (W.C.)	3-1
1955:	Portugal v. Argentina	Lisbon	1-3
	Italy v. Argentina	Rome	2-0
1956:	Portugal v. Brazil	Lisbon	0-1
	Switzerland v. Brazil	Zurich	1-1
	Austria v. Brazil	Vienna	2-3
	Czecho'kia v. Brazil	Prague	0-0
	Italy v. Brazil	Rome	3-0
	Turkey v. Brazil	Istanbul	0-1
	England v. Brazil	London	4-2
1958:	France v. Paraguay	Norkoping (W.C.)	7-3
	Germany v. Argentina	Malmoe (W.C.)	3-1
	Paraguay v. Scotland	Norkoping (W.C.)	3-2
	Brazil v. England	Goteborg (W.C.)	0-0
	Argentina v. N. Ireland	Halmstad (W.C.)	3-1
	Paraguay v. Yugoslavia	Elskitima (W.C.)	3-3
	Brazil v. U.S.S.R.	Goteborg (W.C.)	2-0
	Czecho'kia v. Argentina	Helsingborg (W.C.)	6-1
	Brazil v. Wales	Goteborg (W.C.)	1-0
	Brazil v. France	Stockholm (W.C.	5-2
	Sweden v. Brazil	Stockholm (W.C.)	2-5
1960:	France v. Chile	Paris	6-0
	Germany v. Chile	Stuttgart	2-1
	Eire v. Chile	Dublin	2-0
	Switzerland v. Chile	Basle	4-2
	Belgium v. Chile	Brussels	2-2
	Denmark v. Brazil	Copenhagen	3-4
	Brazil v. Great Britain	(O.)	4-3
	Denmark v. Argentina	(O.)	3-2
	France v. Peru	(O.)	2-1
	Hungary v. Peru	(O.)	6-2
	Italy v. Brazil	(O.)	3-1
	Argentina v. Poland	(O.)	2-0

Matches played in South America

1930:	Yugoslavia v. Brazil	Montevideo (W.C.)	2-1
	Rumania v. Peru	Montevideo (W.C.)	3-1
	Argentina v. France	Montevideo (W.C.)	1-0
	Yugoslavia v. Bolivia	Montevideo (W.C.)	4-0
	Paraguay v. Belgium	Montevideo (W.C.)	1-0
	Uruguay v. Rumania	Montevideo (W.C.)	4-0
	Uruguay v. Yugoslavia	Montevideo (W.C.)	6-1
1950:	Brazil v. Switzerland	Sao Paulo (W.C.)	2-2
	Brazil v. Yugoslavia	Rio (W.C.	2-0
	England v. Chile	Rio (W.C.)	2-0
	Spain v. Chile	Rio (W.C.)	2-0
	Sweden v. Paraguay	Curitiba (W.C.)	2-2
	Italy v. Paraguay	Sao Paulo (W.C.)	2-0
	Uruguay v. Spain	Sao Paulo (W.C.)	2-2
	Brazil v. Sweden	Rio (W.C.)	7-1
	Uruguay v. Sweden	Sao Paulo (W.C.)	3-2
	Brazil v. Spain	Rio (W.C.)	6-1
1953:	Argentina v. Spain	Buenos Aires	1-0
	Chile v. Spain	Santiago	1-2
	Argentina v. England	Buenos Aires	0-0
	Chile v. England	Santiago	1-2
	Uruguay v. England	Montevideo	2-1
1956:	Brazil v. Czecho'kia	Rio	0-1
		Sao Paulo	4-1
	Uruguay v. Czecho'kia	Montevideo	2-1
	Argentina v. Czecho'kia	Buenos Aires	1-0
	Chile v. Czechoslowakia	Santiago	3-0
	Argentina v. Italy	Buenos Aires	2-0
	Brazil v. Italy	Rio	2-0
1957:	Brazil v. Portugal	Rio	2-1
		Sao Paulo	3-0

Statistically, South America can claim superiority over Europe in overall international results

1958:	Brazil v. Bulgaria	Rio	4-0
		Sao Paulo	3-1
1959:	Brazil v. England	Rio	2-0
	Peru v. England	Lima	4-1
1960:	Peru v. Spain	Lima	1-3
	Chile v. Spain	Santiago	*1-8
	Argentina v. Spain	Buenos Aires	2-0

* aggregate scores of two matches.

		P	W	D	L	F	A
Totals:	South America	110	60	14	36	253	191
	Europe	110	36	14	60	191	253

Several countries have crossed the Atlantic for friendly matches in the last decade and here the results are of special significance. Argentina and Brazil have always achieved very creditable results in Europe, whereas visitors to South America have rarely broken even on a tour. The majority of their victories have been recorded at the expense of Chile, always one of the weakest countries in that continent, who are the only country to record a really unsuccessful tour in Europe. Brazil, in particular, have a very creditable record, having lost only 9 of their 39 matches with European nations — they are undefeated in such games since May, 1956, when England won 4-2 at Wembley. There can be no doubt that in international matches the stronger South American countries are much more impressive than their European rivals.

1960 saw the first ever World Club Championship Final, played on two legs, between Real Madrid and Penarol (1960 South American Champions). The Spanish club secured a goalless draw in Montevideo, and soundly thrashed the opposition by 5 goals to 1 in Madrid.

Although in this instance European superiority was apparently evident, two points must be considered: Real Madrid included several South American born players in their team, and Penarol did not reproduce their form of the previous season. Future Finals are likely to include clubs such as Santos, Sao Paulo, Argentinos Juniors and Palmeiras, who should be an entirely different proposition. Even Real Madrid or Barcelona would be extremely hard pressed to avoid defeat in the away match.

There are no helpful statistics available concerning club rivalry as a whole, but the general impression is of a gradual increase in the standard of South American units, especially since the advent of professionalism in the 1920's.

Jozsef Bozsik of Honved the crack Hungarian team was one of the most famous wing-halves to be discovered in the post-war period in the European continent.

One of the first tours was made by a leading Spanish club, Real Deportivo Espanol de Barcelona, in 1926, when they played several matches in Rio de la Plata and Montevideo. The visit was a great success, for every match was won, without a goal being conceded, except in the final game, when Penarol managed a 1-1 draw — the great Zamora being beaten for the first time. This tour was characteristic of many in pre-war days: obviously even the best South American clubs were barely a match for their European visitors.

After the war visitors found the going very tough and even the best teams have failed in the majority of their matches. Even in 1949 a leading English second division club, Southampton, lost five of their eight games against the élite of Brazil: it is doubtful if they could win at all now. Against this could be argued the fact that most South American clubs have been equally unsuccessful in Europe, Fluminense' recent debacle being an example, but in 1960 Santos arrived on the scene. In an extensive tour they took on the strongest opposition in Europe and finished with a most commendable record of victories:

v. Standard Liege	4-3
v. Polish XI (Warsaw)	5-2
v. Munich 1860	9-1
v. Anderlecht	6-3
v. Beerschot Antwerp	10-1
v. A. S. Roma	3-2
v. Fiorentina	0-3
v. Reims (Paris Tournament)	5-3
v. R. C. Paris	4-1
v. La Gantoise	5-2
v. Antwerp	3-1
v. Eintracht Frankfurt	4-2
v. Berlin XI	4-2
v. Reims	3-1
v. Toulouse	3-0

After only one reversal in their first fifteen games, at the hands of Fiorentina — always very difficult to beat on their own ground, Santos met the second best club in Europe, Barcelona, and only lost 3-4. On this form they would surely beat either of the great Spanish clubs in Brazil.

Statistically, at least, South America can claim superiority over Europe in overall international results and in recent club results; against this Europe has a victory in the Club Championship. But this argument will never be settled until a match between the continents is arranged; a game worthy of the best stadium in the world and one that would certainly do justice to the Wembley turf in England. Whatever the result, of one thing there is no doubt: the eternal rivalry will continue.

Garrincha, the galloping greyhound defeats his man

The above picture-strip shows a conflict between South American and European styles as outlined in the feature on these pages. Brazil's outside-right Garrincha hip-sways past a Sporting Club (Portugal) defender by bringing to the fore his uncanny bending, dribbling style. Garrincha sometimes wears his left boot on his right foot and his right boot on his left foot, with comfort and shattering success.

He should become the most-capped Czech

This month's player portrait is LADISLAV NOVAK, Czechoslovakian sportsman of the year in 1957 who has never had his name taken or been cautioned by a referee. His intriguing story is told on these pages by ***BERNARD HÖSER.***

ONE of the outstanding personalities of Czechoslovakian football since the war is international left back Ladislav Novak. A master tactician, skilled player and a very fine captain, Novak has often been described as the best defender to come from central Europe, in the last decade.

Perhaps the most pleasing thing about Novak is his unassuming manner, on and off the field. Quietly, without the bluster to which many team captains resort in order to obtain the best results from their players, Novak inspires his side, setting a personal example of sportsmanship and honest endeavour that will not often be improved upon.

Czech sportsman of the year in 1957, Novak was awarded the customary trophy and this is his proudest possession taking first place among the many pennants, cups and medals that are crammed into a specially adapted china cabinet at home. Together with his personal scrapbook, which contains reports and pictures of all the important matches he has played in, Novak's trophy cabinet traces his entire career, yet does not mention the thing which pleases him most. Never in any match has he had his name taken or been cautioned by a referee and in a period of the game when unpleasant arguments between players and officials are more than commonplace this is quite a remarkable achievement.

One of the biggest Prague newspapers recently published a series of articles based on interviews with the country's foremost personalities. Ladislav Novak was the only footballer included, but his answers to the formal questionnaire which all the celebrities were asked to complete, amply illustrate the reasons for his success. He plays football and trains for it. He talks football, coaches youngsters and is studying for a qualification that will enable him to coach at any level in Czech football. When it comes to hobbies and relaxation it is football again.

With his wife Tanya and three-year-old daughter Jitka, Ladislav Novak lives in Borislavka a quiet suburb of Prague, just a few minutes walk from the Dukla stadium. Like many other Czechs he also owns a rough hewn cabin in the mountains south of the capital where in summer or winter he likes to take his family for week-ends. There skiing and skating keep him fit through the winter months when football is all but impossible and the entire country is hidden in a blanket of snow.

Ladislav Novak is so popular among Czech soccer fans that it is not an unfamiliar sight to see him being carried off the field shoulder high by jubilant supporters.

Czech football has for long suffered from a surfeit of goalscorers and as a result far too much pressure is thrown upon the rearguard in which Novak is both organiser and inspiration. Around him the defence revolves and though they have often been beaten during his time in the national side, they have seldom been swamped. His maxim is to so position himself that whatever happens he will be able to intervene before a shot can be fired on goal and rarely is he caught out of position. Under his guidance, the Czech defence has acquired a reputation for taking chances near their own goal, but Novak claims these reports are exaggerated.

Novak joined the Czech Army in 1952 and almost immediately gained a place in the U.D.A. first XI. UDA are now known as Dukla the sportsclub of the Czech Army H.Q. in Prague. As soon as he established himself with his club he gained a place in the national team which he has yet to relinquish. Injuries have kept him out of the national team but not once in more than seven seasons has he been dropped.

In 1953, Novak helped UDA to their first ever success in the Czech championship and later, in 1957 and 1958 they repeated the feat. With club and country he has travelled the world and played in practically every country where the game is played yet in international competitions he has known only one victory — the international cup competed for by the central European countries between 1955 and 1959. In this the Czechs surprised everyone by beating the Hungarians by a point in the ten match competition with Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy and Switzerland.

One personal reward which will almost certainly fall to Novak is the distinction of being his country's most capped player. Two pre-war stars Burgr and Puc hold the record number of appearances in the national team each with 58 but Novak, still only twenty-nine, has already gained 53 honours.

NOVAK - THE FAMILY MAN

A family man, Novak is pictured in a domestic pose with his three-year-old daughter Jitka. With his charming wife Tanya he lives in a suburb of Prague which is situated within easy reach of the Dukla ground.

When Novak is playing, goalkeepers know they can expect maximum coverage during a match. In the shot across the page above the Czech is seen heading clear a cross from the left-wing, having thwarted an opponent in the air and recovered the position for his own side following a colleague's mis-timed effort. Novak lives for football and in the little spare time he gets, coaches youngsters and studies for fuller qualifications.

THE SCOTTISH SCENE ..... by RAY FOOTMAN

HEARTS REVIVAL NOT TOO FAR OFF

FROM the way Hearts have been playing this season, their supporters are wondering whether the all-conquering spell in recent years will become just another time-dimmed memory. Their League position gives no hopes of retaining the League flag, and they were knocked out of the European Cup in the first round.

The slide in fortune would appear to coincide with the ending of the Conn-Bauld-Wardhaugh era. That trio were as good as any who have played in Scottish football.

Now manager Tommy Walker (how many times have I heard supporters say, "If only Tommy was 20 years younger!") is going through the stage which comes to every manager of a great side — patient rebuilding.

Some of the recent introductions could indicate that he has found the boys who will take the club back on top within a few seasons. The left-wing pair of Alan Finlay and Jimmy Johnstone looks full of promise.

The departure of Thomson and Young to English league club Everton left gaps, but Holt is settling in well at left-back, and Crawford and Blackwood have each led the attack with immense spirit.

Other youngsters I think will play a big part in the Hearts' revival are Higgins, Henderson, Paton and Blue. When they have more experience they will prove worthy successors to their illustrious predecessors.

The road back to the top will be bumpy, but I think Tommy Walker, with the help of the wonderful club-spirit there always is at Tynecastle, will accomplish the task.

Clyde have long been around the bottom of the table this season, but many feel they are capable of steering clear of relegation. A big decision of the club is to put most players on a full-time basis. Until last month they were part-timers, but manager Johnny Haddow, backed by his directors, have taken this bold step, and practically all first team men have given up other employment.

This enables "Bully Wee" (as they are popularly tagged) to embark on a more ambitious training schedule, and already it is bringing results. The players are all on £20 per week, plus winning bonuses, and besides giving more time to try out tactics, they are also allocating a full day to discuss the previous week's match.

The rise of Aberdeen's 17-year-old inside-left Charles Cooke reads like a schoolboy story. After three months in senior soccer he is already the target of leading English clubs, and a fee of £20,000 has been refused.

This boy is a "natural" footballer, and can easily develop into a star wearing the blue jersey of Scotland.

His ball control and distribution is of a high standard, and he has a body-swerve that would do credit to Stanley Matthews. Will he leave Pittodrie Park? The answer to that question lies with the Dons' supporters.

The last thing the club want to do is part with him, but attendance figures are well down, and if they do not improve it may have to mean his moving.

If you want to see a player at his best, watch him against his former club. That is an old international football saying, and a often true one.

When newly promoted Dundee United played Celtic last month their team contained ex-Celtic favourites in Rolando Ugolini between the sticks, and Neilly Mochan leading their attack.

When they went in the players' entrance they were given a rousing welcome, which was renewed, both from players and spectators, when they ran out onto the pitch.

Within five minutes Mochan made an opening for Irvine to score. Celtic soon took command but they found Ugolini in great form. Peppered from all angles he was unbeaten until well in the second-half. The game ended in a 1-1 draw, with Mochan and Ugolini the United stars.

I think even the most fervent Celtic fan would have liked "Smiler" Mochan to have scored, but although he several times went near, it was not to be.

Jerry Kerr's Tannadice Park team are giving a good account of themselves now they are back in Division 1, as are Bobby Brown's St. Johnstone, who were promoted last season with Dundee United. After a bad start, the Saints have settled down well, and went nine games without defeat. Their supporters were disappointed when it looked an early return to Division II, but are now confident they will stay up.

A REVOLUTION AMONG

the Editor of 'Soccer Star' talks about a dying English characteristic

FOR a long time now, the British qualifications for a worthwhile full-back defender have been antiquated. Hitherto, British full-backs have received relatively little care and attention. Providing they were strong in limb, hard but fair in the tackle, they have been home produced for a mere signing-on fee.

If the manager has given any specific pre-match instruction, it has invariably been: "Stick to the wing-man, don't give him an inch", and, judging by what one has seen, one is tempted to add: "Immediately you have beaten your opponent, boot the ball upfield to the forwards as quickly as possible."

In the unchallenged years before and immediately after the last war, such full-back tactics were sufficient. British full-backs were — and, indeed, still are to a large extent — primarily concerned with preventing the opposing wing-man from playing skilful football whilst making little effort to play skilful football themselves. The English idiom for this is "kicking oneself out of trouble".

Hence, English football has evolved a full-back who depends, mainly, on a more than average height and build, a cannon-ball toe-punting ability (direction not essential) and an overall bull-dozing approach to his game. Science rarely entered into it other than a basic and obvious necessity to try to get in a quick, dispossessing tackle or, if the first lunge failed, to attempt to keep the winger in a position on the outside near the touchline.

It also became traditional for the full-backs to edge into the middle of the field to cover their centre-half colleague and they also decided to tackle all and sundry, urged on by a reckless crowd roaring "get into him!".

There were exceptions; there always are. But, alas, England has had too few Ramseys, Scotts, Hardwicks, Shimwalls, Halls, Howes, Byrne's and, more latterly, Armfields.

Such are the trends of modern football that England will have no need of her blundering, blustering full-backs. Their days are as numbered as the shirts they wear.

The rest of the world has introduced poetry into the game, and the English, in every field department, have been feeling the pinch. Full-backs especially, have had sleepless nights, dreaming of the fleet-footed corps of wing-men who have devised talented methods of shattering the illusion that a poor big 'un is better than a good little 'un. Wing men of the calibre of Gento, Julinho, Villaverde, Garrincha and Skogland are but a handful who can size up an opposing full-back early in a game and who have a big enough a repertoire of tricks to dodge even the toughest adversary.

Yet even the English themselves produced Stanley Matthews who still remains among the wiriest of touchline wizards. The magic of Matthews has broken the hearts of many British full-backs, but the only change of tactic when Matthews was around was to call for help of the half-back. Thus Matthews is invariably closely marked by two men.

Here was a golden opportunity for English full-backs to foresee what was in store and to adopt the necessary measures. In the days when fresh thought on full-backs was needed, there was only one Matthews. Today, modern world soccer is producing a host of wing-men of tantalising and unquenchable ability.

With the result that, in England, good — really good — full-backs are now in demand. Managers have given their scouts instructions to keep their eyes open for young defenders showing skilful, creative ability as well as being enthusiastic "stoppers".

More and more youngsters are beginning to appreciate that being a full-back is by no means an unglamorous role. They do not have an insatiable desire to be a centre-forward or a centre-half. Intelligently, and quite correctly, they realise that being a full-back carries with it an increasing responsibility. It is fast becoming the most critical position of the future. More and more tactics revolve around the numbers 2, 3 and 5 players.

The invasion of the 4-2-4 formation system in England this season (it has been popular elsewhere for many years) is proof of this. Now, instead of edging into the middle to cover the centre-half, full-backs must play wide and allow the two central defenders to cover them. This results in

England will have no need of her blundering, blustering full-backs. Their days are as numbered as the shirts they wear, as the article on this page explains. (Left): Newcastle's polished defenders Dick Keith (foreground) and Bob Stokoe ensure that Tottenham's England leader Bobby Smith is well covered as a corner kick is being taken. (Photo—Hanney.)

G FULL-BACKS

their no longer having to pounce immediately for the ball, but to size up the situation around them, bide their time and ignore the rantings of the uninitiated in the stands.

The minor revolution at full-back is aptly illustrated by Noel Cantwell's transfer from West Ham United to Manchester United for £27,000 which constitutes a new record fee for a British back.

The previous record was £21,000 paid by Tottenham Hotspur to Southampton in May, 1949, for Alf Ramsey. For close on twenty years, no one bettered that Ramsey figure, until Manchester United's manager Matt Busby paid handsomely for the man he dearly wanted to include in his rebuilding programme.

The inside-forwards and the centre-forwards — these were the men who hitherto monopolised the fabulous cheques and all of the publicity.

Busby has always been a shrewd observer of modern footballing trends and once wrote: "Good Continental teams will play football right from their own goalmouth, whereas most of the teams in the English Football League desperately strive to get the ball as far as the half-way line before worrying about a constructive move".

In the 1958 World Cup competition, Brazil, the winners, fielded Djalmar Santos and Nilton Santos at right and left full-back positions in the Final against Sweden. No robots, they. Playing for all the world as subsidiary forwards, they retained the ball (often inside their own goal-area) and toyed with the oncoming forwards before weaving their way out of trouble, into a clear space, and slipping the ball forward to a better placed colleague.

Next time you have the opportunity, watch Sweden's Orvar Bergmark in action. Drink in the unhurried manner which seems to surround his every movement. Not for him the blundering thrust or the hefty upfield kick into the opposing goalmouth. He is the last line of defence, but so much more than just that. He is an artist: gold-dust to his club and country and worth a small fortune in any currency.

It is because of him — and others like him — and their effect on the world game, that English managers are now looking for something more than mere oak-legs and a big kick.

Reporting from France ***JERRY WEINSTEIN*** *reveals why the French are now in a happier mood*

FRANCE FOR CHILE 1962?

A FRENCH history teacher once said that in France one has only to walk down a road to find a Napoleon. He had not been found for what had hitherto been a dismal season for French football: a 2-2 draw with Poland in Warsaw, a 6-2 thrashing by the Swiss in Basle and a 1-0 defeat by the Swedes at Stockholm added to the elimination of Reims from the European Cup by Burnley. However he turned up just before Christmas in the person of Roger Piantoni of Reims, who inspired an impressive French World Cup eliminator victory by 3-0 over Bulgaria in Paris.

Piantoni is a tantalising player; when at his best, as in this match, he is one of the half-dozen great inside-forwards of the world. This was a particularly good win for France for the team was without Raymond Kopa and Jean Vincent and left-winger Cossou from Monaco, in his first international, was injured in the opening ten minutes, though he did manage to score the third goal.

Certainly France played with some of her 1958 World Cup verve and if it is too early to say whether George Verriest, France's centre-half in the 1930's and now confirmed as sole team selector, has at last found the basis for a stable side, there is no doubt that France has taken a serious option on a ticket to Chilé in 1962. They have already won their first eliminating match against Finland in Helsinki and now a home victory against the Finns and a draw in Sofia will suffice.

The Bulgarians, who had beaten France 1-0 last year and accumulated impressive victories since 1959 over Belgium, Denmark, East and West Germany and Turkey and held Yugoslavia to a draw, disappointed. There were occasional flashes from veteran Kolev in attack but little else. Centre-half and skipper Manolov seemed to instil a wholly defensive attitude to the match and the Bulgarians admitted wistfully afterwards that their sole aim had been a draw. One wonders that the futility of this kind of approach seems never to be realised.

The game was a happy debut for goalkeeper Pierre Bernard from Sedan and a welcome return to the international scene of Just Fontaine after his long absence with a broken leg. If Fontaine did nothing remarkable, he at least had the satisfaction of being a first-class oracle for he forecast precisely a 3-0 victory for France!

The match was a triumph for left-half Jean-Jacques Marcel. In his fortieth international he captained the side for the first time and did a brilliant job; he also scored the second and psychologically decisive goal. Marcel's presence also helped to give confidence to Guy Senac, his wing-half partner with Racing. Senac who is known as "Rusty" because of his ginger hair won a personal battle by gaining his first international cap. He has the dubious distinction of being the most unappreciated player in France and has been the consistent target, especially in matches before his "home" crowd in Paris, of the "whistle treatment". There is no clear reason why the crowd has shewn its displeasure in the past for Guy is a clean and conscientious player. "Perhaps it's my height or my long legs", says Guy philosophically, for he is tall and gangly, "or maybe it's my red hair that inflames them!".

I have watched Senac since I came to France over four years ago and in my view there are few more hard-working and solid half-backs in the game. Moreover he is a likeable character. For a player with an awkward build it is curious that he has never been injured. The crowd's treatment caused him to lose confidence and his first cap years ago. Chosen for the French "B" side in 1957, he played a disastrous match in Paris just before the international and was promptly dropped.

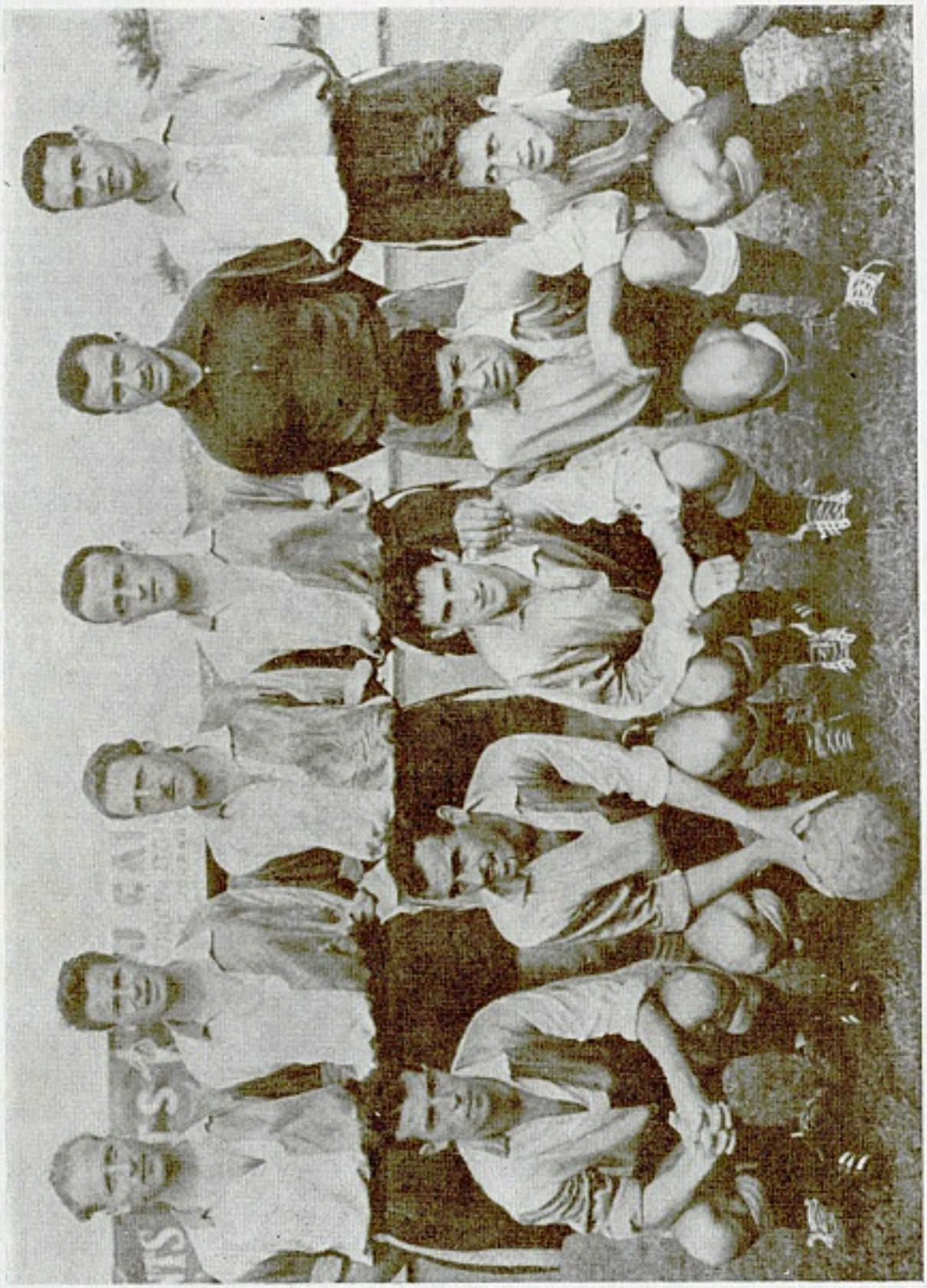
His sweet revenge is a great satisfaction to him and also to Racing's successful manager Pierre Pibarot who has nursed him back to the top whilst at the same time keeping Racing at the head of the French League.

THE MAESTRO IN ACTION

The magic of Stanley Matthews (seen on the right) has broken the hearts of many full-backs. See page Fourteen.

★

LE HAVRE (France)



LE HAVRE : Standing left to right : Salzborn, Lagadec, Eloy, Philippe, Villenave, Zenier.
Kneeling left to right : Douis, Strappe, Kervel, Bouchache, Waloriszek.

JACK ROLLIN'S ENGLISH SURVEY

Strike threat, decreasing crowds, Tottenham's onslaught, summer soccer — England is really in the news

New future is being moulded

TALK of strike action by the players again provided the most discussed topic of conversation and daily filled the inches of the soccer columns. Renewed proposals by the Management Committee of the Football League which granted certain concessions on their original idea were approved by the clubs.

However the Professional Footballers' Association held three regional meetings and decided in favour of strike action unless the clubs acceded to their wishes. There were only a handful of representatives against this though the general feeling was that no player wanted to "withdraw his labour" unless it was unavoidable.

The main difference between the parties was a matter of principle: the abolition of the maximum wage. When it seemed that deadlock had been reached, the Ministry of Labour met the two parties separately and it was felt that some form of arbitration might well settle the issue.

Arrangements were tentatively made by the P.F.A. to play matches on grounds outside F.A. jurisdiction in the hope of raising strike funds but obviously outside work would provide the bulk of the players' income in the event of a strike. The Football League issued a statement to the effect that the programme would be carried on with such players as were available plus amateurs attached to clubs.

Though the solidarity of the players was impressive, the feeling of playing staffs of the lower division clubs was that a strike might benefit the top stars only, yet the greater majority of all players were prepared to support strike action. A few Fourth Division clubs later announced their intention of not striking purely from an economic point of view apparently.

Having remained silent all through these discussions, the Football Association at last spoke and in firm manner decried the possibility of strike action, urged both sides to reach agreement and offered its organisation as an arbitrating body.

The Management Committee frequently slated in the past for a Dickensian approach, certainly moved quickly to present another case that would be both acceptable to the clubs and to the players themselves. Their proposals in which among other points, the maximum wage may be raised to £30 per week and finally abolished in two years time, allowing players to negotiate their own contracts with a three years maximum clause, seem likely to gain the approval of all interested parties.

However if not successful, a breakaway from the League circle by a number of prominent clubs will be the eventual outcome.

On a less strained note the announcement that three English players had received placings in the European Footballer of the Year rankings gave fresh ammunition to the steadily increasing ranks of clear thinking people who consider English standards to be slowly improving, in spite of cynicism and some amount of criticism.

Furthermore the Christmas holiday programme was well received with the Boxing Day fixtures attracting large crowds. Everton had over 75,000 at Goodison Park and fifteen other clubs recorded their best attendances of the season. But the period was marred by a coach crash involving Sheffield Wednesday players returning from a match in London. Tragically Douglas McMillan, the club's 19-year-old reserve inside forward had to have a leg amputated on the spot. England centre half Peter Swan sustained a broken shoulder and Under-23 international Tony Kay severe cuts. A few days later the players and officials of the Fourth Division club Rochdale escaped when their coach was involved in a triple crash on the way to play Exeter City.

On the league scene Tottenham Hotspurs entered the New Year with a clear ten point lead in the First Division and two records waiting to be broken: one for the highest number of points in the division and the other for the highest total of goals scored. Of the candidates apparently doomed to dispute the runners-up position, Wolves were the best placed. Both Sheffield clubs who began so well have experienced slight set-backs: Wednesday in Division One and United in Division Two.

From a number of well-matched sides in the Second Division, Ipswich Town were in a strong position with Liverpool and Middlesbrough lying handily. Grimsby Town have challengers in Bury and Queens Park Rangers in Division Three but in the Fourth Division, Crystal Palace, Peterborough United and Northampton Town have moved ahead of the others leaving Bradford Park Avenue and Stockport County best placed for the remaining promotion spot.

But interest in the divisions now becomes more confined to those clubs with particular promotion and relegation interests as the F.A. Cup collars most of the interest on the domestic front. This season for the very first time the final stages of the League Cup competition will be played out, too, and in these two competitions together with the successful clubs in their respective divisions, lies the only real hope of halting the slide of attendances it appears.

Ever a crowd-puller, the F.A. Cup competition should stir the fireside fans away from their armchair comfort to brave the bleak terraces for the lure of sudden-death attraction. If such matches fail to bring fuller houses, then soccer faces an even more difficult future.

Finally eve of the New Year talking points concerned the idea of summer soccer, a move towards building up-to-date stadia and as a result of the spiral of rising costs and falling attendances, news of a number of clubs prepared to axe their reserve sides. Smaller staffs from now on are inevitable it seems, and one northern club has put forward the idea of loaning out professionals who cannot be fixed up with a regular game, to non-league clubs on a nursery system that has certain possibilities if entered into in a thoughtful way.

With his fractured left shoulder strapped, Peter Swan, Sheffield Wednesday and England centre-half, is pictured in hospital after the coach crash when the team was returning home from the Christmas match against Arsenal in London. Club-mates Douglas McMillan (19), had his right leg amputated and Tony Kay, left half, sustained a lacerated head. (P.A.I.)

THE GOLDEN STAR TEAM

THEIR SUCCESSES EARNED THEM A PRIVILEGE THAT NO OTHER ITALIAN LEAGUE CLUB CAN SHARE

Eric Batty tells

DURING the summer of 1958, the Italian Football Association granted a special privilege to Juventus in allowing them to wear a golden star above the badge on the left breast of their players' shirts, to commemorate their tenth championship success. Ten titles, four of them since the end of the last war, is a total that no other club can equal and it will be some considerable time before another club can better this proud record.

None of the Juve supporters take a greater pride in the club and its players than the club President, 26-years-old millionaire, Umberto Agnelli. Football is the greatest passion of Signor Agnelli, chairman of the Italian League and head of the family that owns the vast Fiat motor works in Turin and while he is President Juventus will lack nothing that can be bought.

The Agnelli family has been associated with the club for a great many years. Back in the 1930's when Juventus had a spectacular run of success that brought them the Italian championship five years running, Umberto's father, Eduardo Agnelli was President and since then his elder brother has also held the position.

Money alone does not guarantee success in football, but if it did there can be little doubt that Juventus would win the championship again this season and then go on to repeat their great achievement of the early thirties.

FC Juventus began as long ago as November 1897 from a gathering of students. Originally they were known as Sport Club Juventus, but after only two years they switched to their present title and concentrated on football. In the early years of Italian football, Genoa and AC Milan were the top clubs with the former particularly overshadowing the rest of the country during the first few seasons. Even so the 1905 championship was won after Genoa Cricket and Football Club had taken the honours six times in the first seven years!

The full list of Juventus' successes is as follows: Italian League 1905, 1926, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1950, 1952, 1958, 1960. Italian Cup: 1938, 1942, 1959 1960.

In the race for league honours Juventus clearly lead the field. Spread out behind their record of 11 titles are Genoa with 9, and Pro Vercelli and Internazionale with seven each. With Genoa currently languishing at the bottom of division two and Pro Vercelli even further down in division three, only Inter can approach them.

The greatest days of Juventus were clearly the early thirties. During the space of five seasons between 1930 and 1935 they were champions five times and their impressive record at that period speaks for itself: Played 166 won 115, drew 30, lost 21, goals for 384, against 151.

Juventus at that time included some of the finest players the Italians have ever produced and many of them were established members of the Azzurri (Italian national team). When Italy beat Hungary 1-0 in Budapest in October, 1933 no less than nine

Boniperti (left) executes a successful interception while his Juventus colleague Emoli is on hand to snap up the loose ball and turn it to useful advantage in another attacking movement.

the story of Italy's champion club Juventus

Juventus players were included in the Italian line up and at the end of that season when Italy won the 1934 World Cup the club provided eight players who took part in one or more games in the series.

Among the club's stars at that time were goalkeeper Giampiero Combi who ended his career with 47 caps and is still rated the best ever in his position; full backs Rosetta and Caligaris 52 and 59 caps respectively and the left wing pair Ferrari (44) and Orsi (35).

Since the end of the last war Juventus have experienced rather mixed fortunes. In the immediate post war period they were as the rest of Italy, pushed into the background by the great Torino side that was almost entirely wiped out in the air disaster at Superga in 1949. Juventus' problems were even greater than those of other big Italian clubs for not only were they the eternal rivals of their neighbours Torino, but they also shared the same 75,000 capacity Stadio Comunale in Turin.

Although Torino were champions of Italy every season between 1946 and 1949, Juventus were certainly not disgraced. In 1947 they finished runners-up albeit a clear ten points behind the champions and in the two following seasons were third and fourth.

A year after Superga, Juventus were once more champions but there then began a difficult period for Italian football from which they have not yet fully recovered. The big clubs Juventus, Milan, Inter, Roma, etc., began competing with each other to see who could invest the most money in foreign players (Stranieri) and this heralded an era of defensive football as each club attempted to protect their investments and insure against defeat.

Juventus were amongst the biggest spenders and during the past ten years have included some of the world's finest players in their team. Ricagni and Vairo from Argentina, Colella (Brazil), Palmer, and Hamrin (Sweden), Brone and Karl Praest (Denmark) have all starred for Juve yet success has never been easily achieved.

Since the war Juventus have toured the continent with great success in international friendly matches but in the European Cup they have fared almost disastrously. Other champions of Italy in their turn have reached the final Fiorentina (1957) and Milan (1958), but in two attempts Juventus have failed to get past the first round, despite being considered among the favourites each time.

In 1958 after winning the Italian championship with eight points in hand over their nearest rivals, Fiorentina, Juventus were drawn to meet Wiener Sportklub. No one in Italy had any doubts about the outcome — Juventus would win comfortably yet after winning 3-1 at home in grand style, they were thrashed 7-0 in Vienna. At the beginning of the current season Juventus had once more fought their way through to the European Cup and 'this time there would be no mistake' said the players and officials alike to representatives of the press. Despite their new found determination they failed once more after beating CDNA at home 2-0.

The present Juventus players represent a very fine combination and include many well known international players. Boniperti, Cervato, Colombo, Sarti, Nicole, Stacchini, Mora and Stivanello have all played for Italy, but the two outstanding stars are John Charles and Enrico Sivori.

Between them "King" John and Sivori scored more than fifty league goals last season and when fit and in their best form are practically superhuman. Completely different in style and temperament these two have adapted their game to each other and each in his own way makes goals for his partner. Sivori, short, stocky and exceptionally clever with the ball, dribbles his way to goal where he either shoots himself or slips a perfect pass to one of his colleagues — Charles a veritable giant of a man, a master at heading the ball and shooting strongly for goal, has an uncanny instinct which tells him where to be when Sivori makes his pass. Between and behind them is Giampiero Boniperti a superb strategist who controls the general pattern of the play and keeps his two star colleagues well supplied with passes.

In 1959-60 Juventus won both the cup and league in Italy and were entitled to take part in both the European competitions organised for the national winners. In order to concentrate on the Coupe de Clubs Champions, Juve allowed their Cup final opponents to take their rightful place in the Cup winners cup, and must now content themselves with domestic football, at least for another season.

The Juventus line-up: (back row): Emoli, Vavassori, Nicole, Colombo, Charles, Burelli. (Front row): Cervato, Stivanello, Boniperti, Sarti, Sivori.

FACTS AND FIGURES

by GORDON JEFFERY

Does high scoring — an attacking approach to the game — bring success? Here are the facts based on eighteen different Leagues

It's goals that cou

I HAVE discovered ample indication that, quietly, without fuss and publicity, a revolution is taking place in English soccer and, most happily, taking place primarily in the First Division.

I have checked available league tables, lest the first evidence was confounded as the season progressed, but the plain fact remains — if they maintain their present rate of goalscoring during the second-half of the current season, **six English First Division clubs will top the century of goals by the end of the season.**

(Tottenham's scoring-rate at the halfway stage is equivalent to 136 goals for a full season, Everton's to 108, Wolves' 110, Burnley's 122, West Ham's 103 and Chelsea's 115.)

This is, to me, by far the most important football news of the year and cannot be overemphasised.

It may be argued that the higher scores are the direct result of the rain-soaked, mud-slippery pitches that have been common in Britain this season, of conditions under which defenders are at a disadvantage. But it is significant that the same prospect of a record crop of century scorers does not exist in the lower divisions where the likelihood of defensive slips is at least as great and probably greater and the ground conditions were probably worse. Of course all six clubs may not last the pace — although others (Newcastle with a present potential of 98, the Villa and Blackburn 92, Fulham 90) may increase theirs and reach the "target" — but the **possibility** needs to be looked at in the light of past performances.

In the first ten English seasons after the 1914-18 War on only three occasions did the First Division produce a century scorer; in the next ten seasons — up to the Second World War, there were ten clubs topping a hundred league goals — three in the season 1930-31, two in 1931-32 and five "singles". The defensive complex dominated the immediate post-war football and the first ten seasons did not produce a solitary century scorer but the past four seasons have hinted at a change of tactics with the Wolves and Manchester United three times century scorers and the Spurs, Preston and Manchester City once each. But never has there been more than three such clubs in a single season.

That record I feel confident will be beaten this season and the reason is that clubs like Burnley and Spurs are striving all the time to play attractive football which means attacking football. They have accepted that the simple purpose of this simple game is to score goals — ideally to score more than your opponents!

That attacking play is more attractive to watch — and more satisfying to play for that matter — can be generally agreed. Whether it is more successful in terms of points is oft-debated. Certainly in the first decade after the Second World War the prevailing majority view in England was that, since no goals conceded meant at least one point gained and 42 points from 42 games represented middle-of-the-table safety, a strong defence was the prime consideration. That view, and the generally negative, unadventurous, unimaginative thinking that grows naturally from it, still persists with a majority of club managers and, presumably, directors.

But what are the **facts**? Not my or anyone else's opinion!

Accompanying this article is a table showing the clubs with the four highest scoring rates (col. 2), the four lowest scoring rates (col. 3) and the four best defences in terms of goals conceded (col. 4) in each of 18 different European Leagues (First Divisions only), based on the last completed seasons. The actual league position of each club is given in brackets after its name in each case.

The number of clubs competing in each league is given in brackets under the name of each country and the countries themselves are listed in the order of the overall scoring rate per match. This rate, given immediately below the name of the country, is higher than the highest club rate because it is the aggregate of both sides in each match.

Too much emphasis need not be placed on this order of merit. That spectators to Austrian First Division matches last season sa an average of 4.32 goals whereas those in Ita saw only 2.58 does not mean that the Austri matches were 70% more skilled or attracti to watch! It does indicate, however, that t fear of relegation and its economic consequenc in the highly-commercialised Italian footb world has developed a defensive mentality th is unmotivated in the more carefree atmosphe of the Austrian, Finnish and Irish Leagues.

Relegation from the First to the Seco Division of the Football League usually — b not always — means a drop in gate recei but is far less of a disaster to English clu than a similar demotion in Spain or France a conditioning factor in their position in t goal-scoring table.

Does high scoring — an attacking approa to the game — bring success?

Here are the facts — based on the leagues :—

HIGH-SCORING

In 16 leagues the champion club was amongst th top 4 goalscorers;

In 7 leagues the champion club was the top-scorin club;

● *continued on page twenty-tw*

One of the leading scorers in the English First Division this season has been Wolverhampton Wanderers' centre forward Ted Farmer in his first season in the League side. He is pictured scoring against Fulham goalkeeper Tony Macedo. (P.A.I.)

Goal-rate table (highest and lowest)

(The League Position of the club is given in parenthesis)

COUNTRY GOAL-RATE PER MATCH (NO. OF CLUBS)	CLUBS WITH HIGHEST SCORING RATE		CLUBS WITH LOWEST SCORING RATE		CLUBS WITH LEAST GOALS AGAINST	
AUSTRIA	**RAPID F.C.** (1)	3.34	**ADMIRA** (14)	1.19	**RAPID F.C.** (1)	1.23
4.32	VIENNA (4)	3.12	DONAWITZ (13)	1.50	SPORT CLUB (2)	1.35
(14)	W.A.C. (3)	2.85	SALZBOURG (11)	1.61	W.A.C. (3)	1.65
	SPORTS CLUB (2)	2.73	KREMS (12)	1.69	AUSTRIA (5) SIMMERING (6)	1.88
	HAKA-VALK (1)	3.55	**DROTT-JAK** (12)	0.95	**HAKA-VALK** (1)	1.05
FINLAND	TURUN PALL (2)	3.27	RU-38 (10)	1.41	HPS, HELSINKI (4)	1.73
4.30	HIFK. HELSINKI (5)	2.59	TAMERSFORS (11)	1.59	KIF. HELSINKI (3)	1.86
(12)	KIF. HELSINKI (3)	2.32	PALL. HELSINKI (7)	1.86	TURUN PALL (2)	1.95
	HPS HELSINKI (4)	2.32	VIFK VASA (8)	1.86	HIFK. HELSINKI (5)	1.95
N. IRELAND	**GLENAVON** (1)	3.05	**CLIFTONVILLE** (12)	1.00	**GLENAVON** (1)	1.27
4.14	LINFIELD (4)	2.86	COLERAINE (11)	1.59	GLENTORAN (2)	1.41
(12)	GLENTORAN (2)	2.73	PORTADOWN (7)	1.59	DISTILLERY (3)	1.73
	DISTILLERY (3)	2.50	ARDS (8)	1.68	PORTADOWN (7)	1.82
SCOTLAND	HIBERNIANS (7)	3.12	**ARBROATH** (18)	1.12	RANGERS (3)	1.12
4.08	**HEARTS** (1)	3.00	PARTICK T. (10)	1.59	KILMARNOCK (2)	1.33
(18)	ST. MIRREN (14)	2.30	ABERDEEN (15)	1.59	DUNDEE (4)	1.44
	CLYDE (6)	2.26	STIRLING ALB. (17)	1.62	**HEARTS** (1)	1.50
REP. of IRELAND	CORK CELTIC (2)	3.00	**BOHEMIANS** (12)	0.68	**LIMERICK** (1)	1.18
4.00	CORK HIBERNIANS (6)	2.59	TRANSPORT (11)	0.82	SHAMROCK R. (4)	1.41
(12)	SHAMROCK ROVERS (4)	2.45	WATERFORD (8)	1.82	DUNDALK (5)	1.45
	DUNDALK (5)	2.27	SLIGO ROVERS (10)	2.00	SHELBOURNE (3)	1.50
W. GERMANY (S.)	EINTR. FRANKFURT (3)	2.70	**STUTTGART KICK.** (16)	1.27	**KARLSRUHER SC** (1)	1.30
3.95	BAY. MUNICH (5)	2.70	ULMER 46 (14)	1.30	KICK. OFFENBACH (2)	1.50
(16)	**KARLSRUHER SC** (1)	2.60	VI. ASCHAFFENBURG (15)	1.43	VFR. MANNHEIM (10)	1.73
	KICK. OFFENBACH (2)	2.50	BAYERN HOF (13)	1.50	FSV FRANKFURT (9)	1.77
SWEDEN	**NORRKOPING** (1)	3.41	**JONKOPING** (12)	0.86	I.F.K. MALMO (2)	0.95
3.77	ORGRYTE (3)	2.36	DJURGAARDEN (11)	1.18	**NORRKOPING** (1)	1.18
(12)	GOTHENBURG (7)	2.09	MALMO F.F. (4)	1.50	MALMO F.F. (4)	1.50
	HAMMARBY (7)	2.09	SANDVIKEN (9)	1.59	DJURGAARDEN (11)	1.73
NETHERLANDS	AJAX (2)	3.21	ELINKWIJK (15)	1.09	**FEYENOORD** (1)	0.94
3.70	**FEYENOORD** (1)	2.76	**SITTARDIA** (18)	1.18	AJAX (2)	1.29
(18)	ENSCHEDE (9)	2.38	DWS (10)	1.50	PSV EINDHOVEN (3)	1.41
	DOS (4)	2.21	BLAUW WIT (17)	1.56	SPARTA ROTTERDAM (7)	1.53
			SPARTA ROTTERDAM (7)	1.56		
ENGLAND	WOLVES (2)	2.52	**LUTON** (22)	1.19	TOTTENHAM (3)	1.19
3.50	MANCHESTER UNTD. (7)	2.43	NOTTS. FOREST (20)	1.19	BOLTON (6)	1.21
(22)	TOTTENHAM (3)	2.05	BOLTON (6)	1.40	W.B.A. (4)	1.36
	BURNLEY (1)	2.02	BLACKPOOL (11)	1.40	SHEFFIELD WED. (5)	1.40
DENMARK	B.K. COPENHAGEN (2)	2.86	COPENHAGEN B 1903 (9)	0.95	COPENHAGEN B 1903 (9)	1.32
3.49	**AARHUS** (1)	2.36	SKOVSHOV (10)	1.14	FREDKVN (5)	1.36
(12)	VEJLE (3)	2.36	ESBJERG (6)	1.18	ESBJERG (6)	1.36
	ODENSE B.K. (4)	2.14	FREDKVN (5)	1.45	**AARHUS** (1)	1.45
			AKADEM (11)	1.45		
W. GERMANY (N.)	**HAMBURGER S.V.** (1)	3.20	**EINTR. OSNABRUCK** (16)	0.87	VFL OSNABRUCK (3)	1.10
3.41	WERDER BREMEN (2)	2.37	PHNX. LUBECK (15)	1.30	ST. PAULI (4)	1.27
(16)	HANOVER 96 (6)	2.03	VFB LUBECK (14)	1.33	**HAMBURGER S.V.** (1)	1.27
	BREMERHAVEN (5)	1.97	HILDESHEIM (7)	1.40	HILDESHEIM (7)	1.47
					EINTR. BRAUNSCHW. (8)	1.47
W. GERMANY (W.)	**FC KOLN** (1)	2.83	MEIDERICHER (8)	1.17	WESTFALIA HERNE (2)	1.23
3.38	BOR. DORTMUND (3)	2.70	PR. MUNSTER (10)	1.23	**FC KOLN** (1)	1.30
(16)	VIKTORIA KOLN (7)	2.00	BOR. M-GLADBACH (14)	1.27	SCHALKE 04 (4)	1.37
	SCHALKE 04 (4)	1.97	RW OBERHAUSEN (13)	1.33	MEIDERICHER (8)	1.50
SPAIN	REAL MADRID (2)	3.07	**LAS PALMAS** (16)	0.80	**BARCELONA** (1)	0.93
3.37	**BARCELONA** (1)	2.87	ESPANOL (8)	1.10	ESPANOL (8)	0.97
(16)	ATLETICO BILBAO (3)	2.47	VALENCIA (9)	1.23	VALENCIA (9)	1.10
	SEVILLE (4)	2.10	OVIEDO (6) GRANADA (12)	1.27	REAL MADRID (2)	1.20
FRANCE	R.C. PARIS (3)	3.11	SOCHAUX (17)	1.05	NIMES (2)	1.13
3.36	**REIMS** (1)	2.87	LYONS (16)	1.08	VALENCIENNES (8)	1.16
(20)	NIMES (2)	2.05	TOULON (19)	1.11	MONACO (4)	1.18
	TOULOUSE (5)	1.95	RENNES (15)	1.21	**REIMS** (1)	1.21
BELGIUM	ANDERLECHT (2)	2.30	VERVIERS (14)	0.83	LIEGE (5)	1.17
3.14	BERSCHOT (4)	2.17	**BERIGEN** (16)	1.17	WATERSCHEI (3)	1.30
(16)	ANTWERP (8)	2.00	BERCHEN SPORT (15)	1.20	**LIERSE** (1)	1.33
	UN. ST. GILLOISE (6)	1.93	BRUGEOIS (13) DARING (11)	1.23	ANDERLECHT (2)	1.40
YUGOSLAVIA	PARTISAN BELGRADE (4)	2.23	**SLOBODA** (12)	0.68	DYNAMO ZAGREB (2)	0.86
3.07	DYNAMO ZAGREB (2)	2.18	BUDUGNOST (11)	0.68	VOJVIDINA (3)	0.95
(12)	HAJDUK (5)	2.14	VELEZ (10)	1.18	**RED STAR, BELGRADE** (1)	1.09
	RED STAR, BELGRADE (1)	2.09	BELGRADE (7)	1.27	PARTISAN, BELGRADE (4)	1.32
					HAJDUK (5)	1.32
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	SL. BRATISLAVA (2)	2.04	**DUKLA PARDUBICE** (14)	0.88	R.H. BRATISLAVA (5)	1.00
2.82	DUKLA PRAGUE (3)	1.69	JEDNOTA KOSICE (13)	0.92	**SPARTAK KRALOVE** (1)	1.04
(14)	**SPARTAK KRALOVE** (1)	1.65	BANK OSTRAVA (6)	1.12	SPARTAK STALINGRAD (7)	1.12
	SPARTAK TRNAVA (4)	1.65	SPARTAK SOKOLOVO (12)	1.19	SL. BRATISLAVA (2)	1.19
ITALY	**JUVENTUS** (1)	2.71	**GENOA** (18)	0.59	FIORENTINA (2)	0.91
2.58	FIORENTINA (2)	2.00	PALERMO (16)	0.75	**JUVENTUS** (1)	0.97
(18)	MILAN (3)	1.65	ALESSANDRIA (17)	0.82	MILAN (3)	1.09
	INTERNAZIONALE (4)	1.62	ATALANTA (11)	0.91	ATALANTA (11)	1.15

IT'S GOALS THAT COUNT

• *continued from page twenty*

In 7 leagues the four leading clubs were all in the top 4 scoring group;
In 6 leagues three of the leading four were in the top 4 scoring group;
In 4 leagues two of the leading four were in the top 4 scoring group; and
In 1 league one of the leading four was in the top 4 scoring group.

LOW SCORING

In 15 leagues the bottom club was in the lowest 4 goalscoring group;
In 13 leagues the bottom club was the lowest scoring club;
In 3 leagues the four lowest clubs were all in the lowest 4 scoring group;
In 10 leagues three of the lowest four were in the lowest 4 scoring group;
In 4 leagues two of the lowest four were in the lowest 4 scoring group;
In 1 league one of the lowest four was in the lowest 4 scoring group.

Such evidence is clear. Only in two of the leagues surveyed — the Republic of Ireland and Belgium — was the champion club outside of the leading goal-scoring group. And in the Irish League, at any rate, there were unusual features that partly explain the exception.

It is to begin with a small league (12 clubs — 22 matches played) and often where the number of contestants is small the tendency is for a single club to be either exceptionally successful or exceptionally unsuccessful. Haka the Finnish champions about whom there was an article in the December issue of WORLD SOCCER, and Norrkoping in Sweden are examples of successful clubs in similar sized leagues. The Republic of Ireland produced a sadly unsuccessful one with the Bohemians the chopping-block for all and sundry. They went through the season without a single victory and totalled only five points from drawn games. Transport were not much better — eight points from 3 wins and 2 draws. With Sligo Rovers above them on 13 points the remaining nine clubs were in a very tight bunch — indeed only three points separated the top six clubs (or half the entire league!) Bohemians and Transport were, not surprisingly, the two clubs who scored the least goals.

The position in Belgium was that, although the highest scoring clubs did not win the championship, the four lowest scorers again occupied the four lowest places in the league table.

The overall conclusions from the table of the lowest scorers are less definite than those from the high-scoring table. There is at least one good reason for this — amongst the low-scoring groups are the middle-of-the-table defence-conscious clubs. Portadown (N. Ireland), Malmo F.F. (Sweden), Sparta Rotterdam (Netherlands), Bolton (England), B 1903 Copenhagen, Esbjerg and Frederickshavn (Denmark), Hildesheim (W. Germany North), Meidericher (W. Germany West), Espanol and Valencia (Spain) and Atalanta (Italy) are such clubs. All of them feature amongst those with the best defensive records in their countries but their failure to score goals as well as to prevent them being scored by their opponents leaves them generally in mid-table (Bolton 6th out of 22 and Malmo F.F. 4th out of 12 were the only relatively successful of them).

The record of the Copenhagen B 1903 club is particularly instructive. They had the best defensive record in Denmark but their goal-scoring was the poorest and their final position was 9th in a division of 12 clubs.

I have strayed into the final column of the table and a closer look at this is necessary. Summarised the table reads :—

BEST DEFENCES

In 17 leagues the champion club was in the four best defences group;
In 7 leagues the champion club also conceded the least goals;
In 3 leagues the top four in the league were the top four defences;
In 10 leagues three of the top four were in the best defences group;
In 4 leagues two of the top four were in the best defences group;
In 1 league one of the top four was in the best defences group.

Seen in isolation this summary could be interpreted as a complete vindication of the "build on defence" policy but it needs to be regarded in conjunction with the two other scoring columns. That so many of the clubs are also the leading clubs in their leagues is not primarily because of their defensive qualities but because they scored goals at a higher rate than most. (The same number of goals are conceded in a 2-1 as in a 5-1 victory but it is fair to assume that the first game was between two sides with stern defences, the second had one side in an attacking mood.)

In the "best defences" column as a whole there are far more "failures" than in the high-scoring one. Only 16 of the "high-scorers" compared with 22 of the "best-defenders" failed to get into the top four places in the league. Even more revealingly — only 3 of the high-scorers finished in the bottom half of their table compared with 7 of the "best-defenders" — one of whom (Djurgarden) was actually relegated.

There are, in other words, two main groups in the "best-defenders" column: those clubs who, in the struggle for survival, put the emphasis on defensive play, and those who are putting into good effect the old football adage that the best form of defence is attack — which amongst other things means that every member of the team from the goalkeeper onward is constantly thinking in terms of attack.

I had almost completed this article when I noticed in my copy of Gibson and Pickford's "Association Football" an article by Stephen Bloomer — with 352 league and 28 (in 23 games) international goals — he can be accepted as an authority on the subject of goal-scoring! I am well content to let the final paragraph of Bloomer's article, written nearly sixty years ago, stand for mine. Thus he wrote :—

"I may conclude this little effort by asserting again that goals are what players are on the field for, and only so far as their movements and actions contribute to this end can they be regarded as successful. Football will not lose its hold, or forfeit its attractiveness so long as . . . everything else should give way to the purpose of the play, namely — the scoring of goals."

PACIFIC CONTEST STARTED

A NEW North American Pacific Coast championship between league champions from cities in Canada, the United States and Mexico is being formulated with plans calling for the tournament to get underway in Los Angeles next Memorial Day (May 20) weekend.

Involved in the initial championship play-off will be the four league champions from Vancouver, Canada, Los Angeles and San Francisco, United States and Mexico City.

The plan for the Pacific Coast championship originated in Los Angeles, though similar proposals had been studied in Vancouver for some time (writes Jeff Cross from Vancouver).

It is hoped that the championship will eventually expand to other cities along the Pacific Coast, such as Portland, Seattle and Victoria B.C.

Jules Willems, secretary of the Greater Los Angeles Soccer League Inc., in a letter to the three other cities has proposed a two-day tournament over the holiday weekend.

Two games would be played on the first day. The winners would meet in the final and the losers in a preliminary game on the second day.

A prize of $1,000 will be awarded the winners, $500 for the runner-up and $250 each for the other two teams. This will be increased annually as the championship play-off expands.

Bill Findler, president of Vancouver's Pacific Coast Soccer League (and a former player with Oldham Athletic in England), is in charge of the Canadian end of the arrangements.

FRENCH WANT FEWER CLUBS

SOME French clubs are asking for a reduction from 20 to 18 clubs in the First and Second Divisions. Further demand is for the import of foreign players, of which each club should be allowed to field two.

When Lyons played Cologne in the Cup of the Fair-Cities, the gate was just sufficient to pay the expenses of the English referee and his two linesmen.

Up to now the players of Racing-Paris have started their training at 9.30 each morning, but coach Pirabot is not satisfied; the players now have to be on the field by 9 a.m. sharp.

Spanish goalkeeper Ramallets (above) shows the art of a vertical take-off and horizontal flight which would make the world's air forces envious. Ramallets was included in our readers' own World XI, a survey of which appears on this page below. (P.A.I.)

The eleven best—your views

Two months ago we invited readers to name their world XI. Here is a selection of the best letters we received.

● W. S. Ramistr., Zurich 1, Switzerland.

Schmied (Austria); **Djalmar Santos** (Brazil), **Nilton Santos** (Brazil); **Hanappi** (Austria), **John Charles** (Wales), **Szymaniak** (West Germany); **Hamrin** (Sweden), **Fontaine** (France), **Seeler** (West Germany), **Pele** (Brazil), **Seminario** (Peru).

SCHMIED for nearly a decade has been a goalkeeper who never plays to the gallery but always acts in a practical and calm way. Djalmar and Nilton Santos are representatives of elegant defensive play who with their flexibility, speed, intuitive positional play and brilliant ball control, obtain more results than others favouring hard tackling.

John Charles was predestined for centre-half by the structure of his body. As he can also play centre-forward, it is easy for him to apply the attitude of the reserve role.

The same applies to Hanappi who has already played in eight different positions, but he is most effective as a wing-half. A small skilful fellow with enormous heart, he is a typical incarnation of the good old "Rapid-spirit". To Szymaniak, best half in the 1958 World Cup, the ball appears to be attracted magically to his feet. He walks forward in his typical "cornered" manner and splits the defence with precision passes.

As the aim of every forward line is to score goals, I have mentioned only players who are goalgetters, but who are able players as well. Hamrin overshadows Garrincha by always taking the direct, short way to goal. With immense speed, he slips his back and goes down the goal-line, where he often succeeds in scoring from the most impossible angles.

Fontaine, when fit, is a man with an inimitable goal-instinct and a sure shot, but he is also a good worker. Seeler — the horror of all goalkeepers — is thought by many people to possess merely dynamite in his legs, but he has developed into a brilliant distributor, too. He will chase every ball until he drops.

To say some further words about Pele, would be carrying owls to Athens. Many will be surprised by my choice of outside-left Seminario, but having seen his matches in the last South American Championships in Argentina, you would agree. A man with a dismal impetus for scoring, beating defenders and shooting accurately from long distances is an automatic selection.

● John Catlow, Romney Avenue, Burnley, Lancashire, England.

Ramallets (Spain); **Bergmark** (Sweden), **N. a Santos** (Brazil); **Verges** (Spain), **Segarra** (Spain), **Moreau** (France); **Sandor** (Hungary), **Pele** (Brazil), **Simonsson** (Sweden), **Puskas** (Hungary), **Gento** (Spain).

IN goal, without hesitation I choose Ramallets whose daring feats enable him to perform wonders. A master of the ball when in the air, the only player to challenge him would be Nyholm of Sweden. Bergmark and Nilton Santos are both excellent players, strong, tactical and eager to learn the game. Verges is a formidable and clever wing-half who can help in defence and forage in attack.

Although usually a wing-half I would put Segarra at centre for his cool and intelligent approach to the game. He is also my choice as captain. I select Moreau at left-half for he is equal to any in the world and he can also play in the forward line.

Sandor, quick and tricky is always a great menace when the ball is at his feet and Pelé, though only twenty, has the experience of a veteran. Centre-forward Simonsson, tall and rangy, when full developed will be the greatest centre-forward in the world and he is still only twenty-five.

Puskas the "Galloping Major" schemer of the former Hungarian attack and very dangerous near goal is a must as his experience would be a great asset to Agne Simonsson. Gento, the fastest winger of all, can cut in from the wing in menacing fashion.

A team of this talent would need a great manager — Peter Doherty team manager of Northern Ireland.

● S.A.C. Tunks, E. J., Royal Air Force Ta-Kali, B.F.P.O. 51.

Yachin (Russia); **Djalma Santos** (Brazil), **Pachin** (Spain); **Liedholm** (Sweden), **Bellini** (Brazil), **Orlando** (Brazil); **Rahn** (West Germany), **Kopa** (France), **Simonsson** (Sweden), **Schiaffino** (Italy), **Charlton** (England).

TO begin with I would have either Yachin or Beara in goal as I think both have considerable agility. However my vote goes to Yachin. At right-back Djalma Santos: his combination of skill and power enables him to hold the fastest wingers. To partner him Pachin a strong, versatile player, particularly effective with his head.

Liedholm at right-half is one of the few really top class ball playing wing-halves in the world today. Bellini is brilliant in the air and strong in the tackle and completing the defence at left-half Orlando another Brazilian for his uncanny approach to the game. At outside-right Rahn: his speed, ball control and hard shooting are legendary.

I would select Kopa at inside-right as I consider he prefers to roam and work the ball. In this respect he could operate more successfully than if he were on the wing or at centre-forward. His legitimate thinking would be an asset to his side. Without doubt the vastly improved Simonsson is my centre-forward. His quickness and control have reached sensational heights. For inside-left my choice goes to Schiaffino. His brilliant scheming and goal scoring potentiality would add to the effectiveness of the forward line.

I suppose some people may say I am biased when I choose an in-form Charlton. I think he would shine playing with such a galaxy of stars. His shooting power and his untiring energy would complete this side. A close second for this position would of course be Simonsson's countryman Skoglund.

International Post-Mortem

● continued from page 7

truthfully be described as established stars.

Austria took the lead from a free kick following a foul on Senekowitsch in the eighth minute; Hof's dead ball shot being deflected out of Buffon's reach by an Italian defender, and then twenty minutes later Boniperti got the equaliser. From then on it was pretty well all Italy with Austria, forced to make two changes through injuries, defending grimly. First goalkeeper Schmied was hurt when going down at the feet of left winger Petris, and made way for Fichler, and then Buzek was hurt and replaced by Kaltenbrunner. Both the substitutes were making their first appearances in the full team and both strangely enough play for Wiener AC. Each of them earned his promotion, Pichler with an excellent all-round performance and Kaltenbrunner with one shot from 35 yards that won the match!

The reputation of Austrian team chief Karl Decker has grown during the past few months with the improved displays by the national team, and with five wins in their last six outings he couldn't be happier. Not quite so happy are the FA officials who decided not to enter for the 1962 World Cup, currently being slated by everyone in Vienna.

The visit to Naples gave SC Rapid right half Gerhard Hanappi his 85th cap, quite a remarkable achievement for he has missed only one match since he made his debut! With any luck at all he'll still be there two years hence when he should become the first player to emulate England's Billy Wright and play 100 times for his country. By the end of 1962 Hanappi will be 33, but in an age when Stanley Matthews, Antonio Ramallets, Nils Liedholm and Nilton Santos seem capable of going on forever who can say he won't make it.

With a one man selection committee rapidly becoming popular once more, the French seem on the point of giving full control to Mr. Georges Verriest.

This of course can only do good, for if the French national team should not do so well the answer is obvious, sack M. Verriest.

Judged by the events of the past few weeks it seems more than probable that the French are on the upgrade once more, for without any of their big-name players their "B" and Under 23 teams did very well against Portugal and Greece.

In Lisbon France "B" encountered a mixed Portuguese side that included several full internationals and two very talented forwards Duarte and Rocha amongst them. The result was a commendable 2-2 draw that augers well for France in 1961 but for me the best feature was the inclusion of inside left Rocha in the Portuguese team. I was extremely impressed by his display against England at Wembley almost three years ago, and well remember an incredible shot he "screwed" across the English goalmouth. Out on the Portuguese left wing Rocha pulled the ball back almost on the bye line, and then with his right foot swung across a floating centre-cum-shot that drifted out almost to the penalty spot . . . and after beating the England 'keeper swung back into goal and landed squarely on the far post.

Pressmen get a picture of Barcelona's new centre-half from Atletico Bilbao, Jesus Garay (above). Garay, an international, has fitted in immediately with the star-studded Spanish team who are the reigning First Division title holders.

Results, line-ups of the December Internationals

NOVEMBER 23

Bulgaria (0) **2** (Kolev 2)
West Germany (1) **1** (Vollmar)

Bulgaria: Naidenov; Metodiev, Dimitrov; Largov, Manolov, Kovatchev; Abadjiev, Sokolov, Panayotov (Diev), Jakimov, Kolev.

West Germany: Ewert; Lutz, Schnellinger; Giesemann, Erhardt, Szymaniak (Benthaus); Kress (Vollmar), Haller, Brulls, Herrmann, Vollmar (Dorfel).

NOVEMBER 27

Bulgaria (1) **2** (Kolev, Jakimov)
Turkey (0) **1** (Lefter)

Bulgaria: Naidenov; Metodiev, Dimitrov; Largov, Manolov, Kovatchev; Abadjiev, Jordanov, Panayotov, Jakimov, Kolev.

Turkey: Turgay; Naci, Basri; Suat, Ergun, Kaya; Lefter, Can, Metin, Birol, Senol.

DECEMBER 4

Tunisia (0) **0**
East Germany (1) **3** (Noldner, Muller (H.), Meyer)

Tunisia: Zarga; Badi, Tawik; Meddeb, Mohieddiene, Chetali; Naji, Touati, Themcani, Moncef, Kerrit.

East Germany: Spickenagel; Kalinke, Krampe; Liebrecht, Heine, Muhlbacher; R. Ducke, P. Ducke, Erler (Meyer), Noldner, H. Muller.

DECEMBER 8

Portugal 'B' (1) **2** (Roche, Yauca)
France 'B' (2) **2** (Fulgenzy, Faivre)

Portugal 'B': Rita; Lino, Hilario; Nito, Morato, Vicente; Duarte, Yauca, Humberto, Rocha, Uria (Estava).

France 'B': Lamia; Peyroche, Fulgenzy (Maryan); Ziemczak, Ludo, Moreau; Hess, Bruey, Roy, Theo, Faivre.

Malta (1) **1** (Borg)
Tunisia (0) **0**

Malta: Mizzi (Scerri); Bonnici, Theobald; Mackay, Cilia, F. Zammit (Darmanin); J. Zammit, Cini, Cauchi, Borg, Demanuele.

Tunisia: Khalled (Ghaleb); Dhaou, Taoufik; Cherif, Mohieddine, Chetali; Naji, Meddeb, Haddad, Touati, Kerrit.

DECEMBER 11

World Cup Match

France (0) **3** (Wisnieski, Marcel, Cossou)
Bulgaria (0) **0**

France: Bernard; Wendling, Rodzik; Senac, Bieganski, Marcel; Wisnieski, Fontaine, Douis, Piantoni, Cossou.

Bulgaria: Naidenov; Metodiev, Dimitrov; Largov, Manolov, Kovatchev; Abadjiev, Iliev, Jordanov, Jakimov, Kolev.

Italy (1) **1** (Boniperti)
Austria (1) **2** (Hof, Kaltenbrunner)

Italy: Buffon; Losi, Castelatti; Guarnacci, Salvadore, Trapattoni; Mora, Boniperti, Brighenti, Angelillo, Petris.

Austria: Schmied (Pichler); Trubrig, Swoboda; Hanappi, Stotz, Barschandt; Nemec, Hof, Buzek (Kaltenbrunner), Senekowitsch, Zechmeister.

Morocco (0) **2** (Akesbi 2)
East Germany (2) **3** (Meyer, Ducke (P.), Muller (H.))

Morocco: Bagger; Bettage (Alaoui), Mustapha (Jenane); Tibari, Larbi, Hamid; Lamari, Khalfi, Akesbi, Chicha, Azhar (Baba).

East Germany: Spickenagel; Kalinke, Skaba; Liebrecht, B. Muller, Muhlbacher; Nachtigall (H. Muller), Meyer, P. Ducke, Erler, R. Ducke.

Bulgaria Under 23 (0) **4** (Trebbi O.G., Gotkov, Jordanov, Koscev)

Italy Under 23 (4) **4** (Perani 2, Ferrini, Rossano)

Bulgaria: Karaskov; Vuzov, Koscev; Dimitrov, Kucov, Zlatkov; Rankov, Znev, Jordanov, Gotkov, Kostov.

Italy: Albertosi; Burgnich, Trebbi; Bolchi, Guarneri, Fogli; Perani, Bulgarelli, Altafini, Ferrini, Rossano.

France Under 23 (0) **0**
Greece (0) **0**

France: Marchetti; Jacob (Artelesa), Chorda; Artelesa (Stievenard), Piumi, Herbin; Stievenard (Deloffre), Deloffre (Alba), Salem, Bonnel, Lickel.

Greece: Vallianos; Kamaras (Anastassiadis), Vassiliou; Dermatis (Kamaras), Loukanidis, Petchoutis; Domazos, Papaemmanouil, Sideris, Grigoriadis, Leandros.

DECEMBER 21

Real Madrid (2) **4** (Puskas, Di Stefano, Del Sol, Canario)
The Rest of Spain (0) **0**

Real Madrid: Dominguez (Vicente); Marquitos, Miche (Casado); Vidal, Santamaria, Zarraga (Pachin); Di Stefano, Del Sol, Kopa, Puskas, Genso (Canario).

The Rest of Spain: Araquistain; Manuel (Etura), Reija; Mauri, Garay, Maguregui (Ruiz Sosa); Odriozola, Kubala, Jones, Evaristo, Collar.

***ERIC CHARLESON** (left) our American correspondent outlines the latest information of the second U.S. International League which starts in May.*

Eisenhower Cup for the top star

PAY little heed to those who might tell you that association football in the United States is a five-minute wonder. Certainly it is not the number-one attraction in the land of baseball and boxing, but it is growing in popularity, thanks to the long-established league programmes (of which the American Soccer League is probably the best known) and to the more recent glamour tournament, the U.S. International League.

When it is summer time in Europe, the majority thought is away from soccer and more on vacations. In the United States, however, the two thoughts go hand in hand during those balmy months when, this year, the second International Soccer League is staged in New York.

William D. Cox, President of the tournament, outlined his 1961 plans to WORLD SOCCER and it seems that, taking a cue from major league baseball, he is expanding his operations.

Sixteen clubs, instead of twelve as last year, will represent their countries. The newcomers are likely to be Spain's Espanol, Turkey's Besitkas, Canada's Concordia and an un-named unit from Israel.

New York will again be represented by the Americans F.C. who, it is expected, will be managed by Alf Sherwood, the former Welsh internationalist now with Newport.

The reigning U.S. International League champions, Bangu of Brazil, will defend their title. Other countries on view: Austria, Yugoslavia, England, Scotland, France, Argentine, Rumania, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Glenavon from Ireland took part last summer, but it seems, at the time of writing, that that country will not be represented in the new competition. Glenavon were again tendered an invitation, but some difficulties have arisen. Scotland's Kilmarnock (runners-up in 1960) were also asked to return to New York, but whether or not they will be able to accept is in the hands of the Scottish Football Association who will later rule on the practicability of the Killies playing.

The organisers would dearly like to see either Tottenham Hotspur or Wolverhampton Wanderers from England, but if Spurs continue with their current fabulous run in the English First Division, European offers of extra matches might rule their New York chances out. Of the two — and remember, both have only been tentatively mentioned — Wolves seem the best bet. Of the certain starters mentioned in preceding paragraphs, we can add: Red Star of Yugoslavia and Rapid of Austria.

There was a great deal of scepticism among European clubs last year when the U.S. International League was formed. Many European officials not only doubted whether the Americans would actually manager to persuade foreign clubs to make the journey to New York, but they also doubted whether the tournament would be completed.

Said Mr. Cox: "All doubt has now, happily, disappeared. Next summer will see some of the finished European and South American club sides assembled in New York City and even the hosts, the New York Americans, will be stimulated by crack foreign stars making them the equal of their more famed rivals. Canada's Concordia club, too, has intimated that they will include world-class players in their line-up together with an already well-stocked local nucleus".

The Canadian team, by the way, will have nine dates in each section of the competition which again will be divided into two sections. Then Concordia will be the home team in seven of the nine games set for Montreal.

Negotiations are underway for the televising of the ties in New York and Montreal, however, I cannot give you a schedule of TV dates until the baseball TV arrangements for that period have been announced. However, a tentative opening date of May 17 has been given, although I now understand that this may later be changed to May 21.

A new award, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Trophy, will be presented to the player in the tournament who shows outstanding sportsmanship and ability.

And the final will be on a two-leg basis: the aggregate score deciding the winners. Last year, many will remember, Bangu (Brazil) defeated Kilmarnock (Scotland) 2-0 in a straight Final match; but so exciting an attraction it proved to be that a two-leg affair is likely to be a prominent feature of all future grand finals.

For the benefit of those readers who are not familiar with the pattern of events of the inaugural contest last summer, here, briefly, are some facts and figures.

Clubs represented on that occasion were: Burnley (England), Kilmarnock (Scotland), Glenavon (Northern Ireland), Nice (France), Bangu Brazil), Bayern Munchen (Germany), Rapid (Austria), Red Star (Yugoslavia), Sampdoria (Italy), Sporting Club (Portugal), Norkopping (Sweden) and New York Americans.

The competitors were divided into two sections, played on a normal league schedule, the winners of each section meeting in the grand final. As already explained, Bangu defeated Kilmarnock 2-0.

This is how the sectional tables worked out:

SECTION ONE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
KILMARNOCK	5	4	1	0	11	3	9
BURNLEY	5	3	1	1	16	7	7
OGC NICE	5	1	3	1	7	10	5
NEW YORK	5	1	2	2	8	13	4
B. MUNCHEN	5	1	1	3	7	10	3
GLENAVON	5	1	0	4	9	15	2

SECTION TWO

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
BANGU	5	4	1	0	14	3	9
RED STAR	5	3	1	1	13	5	7
SAMPDORIA	5	2	1	2	11	13	5
PORTUGAL	5	2	0	2	7	12	4
NORKOPPING	5	1	1	3	10	15	3
RAPID	5	0	0	5	7	14	0

Flashback to the first U.S. International Soccer League tournament in New York (right) shows Esteves da Silva, captain of Brazil's Bangu holding the U.S. League Cup after his team had defeated Scotland's Kilmarnock in the grand final.

A report of the game in a vast continent of enthusiastic amateurs

INDIAN SUMMER

INDIA is a "teeming" country of constant millions; of not infrequent rain and if licence allows us to conveniently misspell, of some football, too.

Though the actual responsibiliy for the introduction of the game into India lies with British soldiers in the late eighteenth century, it was close on a century later than that before the Indians themselves took to soccer.

A Professor Stack of the Presidency College, Calcutta, found some of his students kicking a ball around enthusiastically and he organised them into some semblance of order via a copy of the rules of the game which he had the foresight to bring with him from England. Thus India became fully acquainted with the basic art of football around 1883.

After this, its popularity spread, and a number of clubs blossomed. As you might expect English-styled names were used : the Canal Club and the Wellington Club. But others with purely Indian backgrounds were conceived like Mohan Bagan and Shovabazar National Sports Club.

Five years after the tentative approach of the scholar to his pupils, a few European and Indians founded the Indian Football Association at Calcutta, with full affiliation to the English F.A. and one of the first competitions organised was a knock-out cup tournament.

The Shovabazar National Sports Club were honoured as the first Indian team to beat a side from Europe. A year after this in 1893 a Shield Tournament was set-up in zoned areas. In this competition the first Indian team to triumph was Mohan Bagan in 1911.

It was the same club who were invited in 1924 to become the first Indian team to take part in the Durand Cup Tournament previously the selected preserve of military sides. However it took another sixteen years before an Indian team succeeded in carrying the trophy off.

Leagues like the Calcutta and Bombay Football Leagues were started around the turn of the century but it was not until 1937 that the All-India Football Federation was established. When the country was divided up by the political settlement after the last World War, India lost many of her best players to Pakistan and an upheaval followed.

But the game has retained its following in the strongholds of Calcutta and Bombay especially while the Services feature it.

Soccer flourishes in East Bengal where one of the legendary figures is centre forward Dhanraj who gained a league championship medal and an I.F.A. Shield medal for the East Bengal club in 1949 and this South India born player remained a favourite for over a decade afterwards.

History over, the other important facts of Indian soccer are the duration of the game, a little over half the accepted ninety minutes because of the tropical conditions and use of bare feet for playing even ten years ago on a fairly wide scale until a FIFA regulation enforced the use of footwear.

As to the length of the game there has been a growing feeling that increase to the universally accepted duration of ninety minutes is not only inevitable but necessary.

But this is one country where the big boot has proved a blessing. Coaching has improved and the ignorance of the spectators has been gradually eased. On the international front India has fared quite well really for a soccer nation of amateur status.

In 1948 India participated in the Olympics losing to France 2-1. Nine of the team wore bandages round their ankles and plaster protecting their toes. Bad finishing let them down badly but their speed and skill impressed everyone.

Eight years later at the 1956 games in Australia, India beat the host country 4-2 then lost to Yugoslavia 4-1 in the semi-final. Again the Indians were well applauded in the manner of their dismissal. In the recent Olympic tournament in Rome, India lost 2-1 to Hungary, drew 1-1 with France and lost 3-1 to Peru; again an impressive performance. Before this Rome tour, India had disappointed a little by going down to Singapore 3-0. For a country possessing only some twenty-five thousand amateurs, their performances have been quite good.

The Asian Quadrangular Tournament in which Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan participate with India has proved successful for the latter since its inception seven years ago, though two competitions were staged before this date.

WING-HALF CAPTAIN

The only Madras player to be considered for selection for the last Asian Games at Tokyo in 1958 was P. Janakiraman, wing-half and skipper of the Integral Coach Factory team. His header in the final of the invitation tournament at Madras on one occasion enabled his team to take the M.F.A. Shield.

No youth team for Portugal tourney

Nth. IRELAND . . . by COLM DELVIN

IT is difficult to feel anything but disappointment at the Irish Football Association's decision not to enter a team in the 1961 International Youth tournament to be held in Portugal. The reason given is that of expense — reckoned to be about £1,500. In my opinion every possible sacrifice should be made by the Association to enable a youth team to be sent each year to this important tournament.

Granted, there are home internationals but if Northern Ireland hope to compete with any success in competitions like the World Cup they must surely give young players the opportunity of playing against the kind of opposition and under conditions which they are likely to meet in later years in the more vast field of inter-continental competition.

Over the years there has been a certain amount of criticism regarding the large number of junior officials who travel to internationals with expenses paid. In addition, last year the Association spent quite a sum in acquiring and furnishing the new headquarters in Windsor Avenue, Belfast. No one disputes the fact that their previous building in Waring Street was completely unsuitable but surely if finances were so low a less luxurious one would have met all requirements.

Glentoran directors are certainly doing everything in their power to build up a team which will be second to none in the Irish League. The signing of 19-year-old Matt Doherty, the Derry City inside-forward for a fee of around £3,000 plus their attempts to get Jimmy Scoular from Newcastle United, is an indication of the lengths they are prepared to go to achieve this aim.

The inside-forward combination of Doherty and Walter Bruce will certainly create problems for many Irish League defences this season. One must sympathise with the Derry directors at being forced to part with Doherty, but the serious financial position left them no option. They will, however, receive a further cheque should Doherty be transferred from Glentoran.

Leeds United offered £5,000 for the Derry player last season. Glentoran chairman, Jim Morgan, is convinced that fans will still turn out in their thousands if the proper fare is served up to them. Glentoran directors, however, would be hard to convince of this. When they played Ballymena United at home, recently, receipts were under £200. And these are two of the most attractive teams in the League. If the venue had been Ballymena many feel the gate money would have been more than doubled.

An effort is underway at the moment to form a local Players' Union. Man behind the idea is Ards' centre-forward, Mick Lynch. He has had a certain amount of success in the South with a similar scheme. I doubt, however, if any effort by the proposed Union would be successful in obtaining many concessions. There is no maximum wage laid down for full time professionals but the part-timers are limited to £6 per week. Any attempt to improve on this would probably result in a severe pruning of playing staffs. A Players' Union, however, would be of real value in sorting out the minor complaints and grievances which arise from time to time.

The Irish League's "B" Division's unattached clubs are making a determined effort to obtain more recognition from the I.F.A. The eight clubs not connected with senior organisations are demanding a place in the first round Irish Cup draw. The I.F.A. are unlikely to accept more than four entries.

These could either be the first four unattached teams in the league or the eight concerned could compete among themselves for the four places. The latter idea could prove to be quite a success financially.

The British fixture list for February

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4th

DIVISION I

Birmingham v. Burnley; Blackburn v. Wolves; Blackpool v. West Ham; Cardiff v. Manchester C.; Chelsea v. Fulham; Everton v. Bolton; Manchester U. v. Aston Villa; Newcastle v. Arsenal; Sheffield W. v. Preston; Tottenham v. Leicester; West Brom. v. Notts Forest.

DIVISION II

Brighton v. Southampton; Huddersfield v. Sunderland; Ipswich v. Rotherham; Leyton v. Bristol R.; Lincoln v. Norwich; Luton v. Charlton; Middlesbrough v. Leeds; Portsmouth v. Plymouth; Scunthorpe v. Liverpool; Stoke v. Derby; Swansea v. Sheffield U.

DIVISION III

Bournemouth v. Barnsley; Bradford C. v. Halifax; Bristol C. v. Grimsby; Bury v. Brentford; Chesterfield v. Swindon; Coventry v. Hull; Notts C. v. Newport; Q.P.R. v. Colchester; Reading v. Port Vale; Shrewsbury v. Tranmere; Southend v. Torquay; Walsall v. Watford.

DIVISION IV

Accrington v. Workington; Barrow v. Aldershot; Carlisle v. Crystal P.; Exeter v. Bradford; Gillingham v. Northampton; Hartlepools v. Crewe; Mansfield v. Southport; Millwall v. Oldham; Rochdale v. Darlington; Stockport v. Peterborough; Wrexham v. Doncaster; York v. Chester.

SCOTTISH DIVISION I

Airdrie v. Dundee U.; Ayr v. Dunfermline; Clyde v. Kilmarnock; Dundee v. Rangers; Hibernian v. St. Johnstone; Partick v. Hearts; Raith v. Motherwell; St. Mirren v. Celtic Third Lanark v. Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH DIVISION II

Alloa v. Stirling; Arbroath v. Stranraer; Berwick v. Queen's Park; Cowdenbeath v. East Stirling; Falkirk v. East Fife; Hamilton v. Brechin; Montrose v. Albion; Morton v. Stenhousemuir; Queen of the South v. Forfar.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11th

DIVISION I

Arsenal v. Cardiff; Aston Villa v. Tottenham; Bolton v. Blackburn; Burnley v. Sheffield W.; Chelsea v. Blackpool; Leicester v. Newcastle; Manchester C. v. West Brom.; Notts Forest v. Birmingham; Preston v. Fulham; West Ham v. Everton; Wolves v. Manchester U.

DIVISION II

Bristol R. v. Derby; Charlton v. Lincoln; Leeds v. Brighton; Liverpool v. Leyton; Norwich v. Portsmouth; Plymouth v. Huddersfield; Rotherham v. Scunthorpe; Sheffield U. v. Luton; Southampton v. Ipswich; Stoke v. Swansea; Sunderland v. Middlesbrough.

DIVISION III

Barnsley v. Bradford C.; Brentford v. Chesterfield; Colchester v. Notts C.; Grimsby v. Q.P.R.; Halifax v. Shrewsbury; Hull v. Bristol C.; Newport v. Bournemouth; Reading v. Coventry; Swindon v. Southend; Torquay v. Port Vale; Tranmere v. Walsall; Watford v. Bury.

DIVISION IV

Aldershot v. Millwall; Bradford v. Gillingham; Chester v. Crewe; Crystal P. v. Rochdale; Darlington v. Mansfield. Doncaster v. Carlisle; Hartlepools v. Wrexham; Northampton v. Barrow; Oldham v. Accrington; Peterborough v. Exeter; Southport v. Stockport; Workington v. York.

SECOND ROUND SCOTTISH CUP

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18th

FIFTH ROUND F.A. CUP

DIVISION I

Birmingham v. Manchester C.; Blackburn v. West Ham; Blackpool v. Preston; Cardiff v. Newcastle; Everton v. Chelsea; Fulham v. Burnley; Leicester v. Aston Villa; Manchster U. v. Bolton; Sheffield W. v Notts Forest; Tottenham v. Wolves; West Brom. v. Arsenal.

DIVISION II

Brighton v. Middlesbrough; Derby v. Liverpool; Huddersfield v. Norwich; Ipswich v. Leeds; Leyton v. Rotherham; Lincoln v. Sheffield U.; Luton v. Stoke; Portsmouth v. Charlton; Scunthorpe v. Southampton; Sunderland v. Plymouth; Swansea v. Bristol.

DIVISION III

Barnsley v. Shrewsbury; Bournemouth v. Colchester; Bradford C. v. Newport; Bristol C. v. Reading; Bury v. Tranmere; Chesterfield v. Watford; Coventry v. Torquay; Notts C. v. Grimsby; Port Vale v. Swindon; Q.P.R. v. Hull; Southend v. Brentford; Walsall v. Halifax.

DIVISION IV

Accrington v. Aldershot; Barrow v. Bradford; Carlisle v. Hartlepools; Crewe v. Workington; Exeter v. Southport; Mansfield v. Crystal P.; Millwall v. Northampton; Peterborough v. Gillingham; Rochdale v. Doncaster; Stockport v. Darlington; Wrexham v. Chester; York v. Oldham.

SCOTTISH DIVISION I

Aberdeen v. Clyde; Airdrie v. St. Johnstone; Celtic v. Hibernian; Dundee U. v. Raith; Dunfermline v. Rangers; Hearts v. Ayr; Kilmarnock v. Dundee; Partick v. St. Mirren; Third Lanark v. Motherwell.

SCOTTISH DIVISION II

Berwick v. Arbroath; Brechin v. Alloa; Dumbarton v. Queen of the South; East Fife v. Morton; East Stirling v. Albion; Hamilton v. Falkirk; Stenhousemuir v. Montrose; Stirling v. Cowdenbeath; Stranraer v. Queen's Park.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25th

DIVISION I

Arsenal v. Leicester; Birmingham v. West Ham; Burnley v. Blackburn; Cardiff v. Wolves; Fulham v. Blackpool; Manchester C. v. Tottenham; Newcastle v. Aston Villa; Notts Forest v. Manchester U.; Preston v. Everton; Sheffield W. v. Chelsea; West Brom. v. Bolton.

DIVISION II

Brighton v. Norwich; Bristol R. v. Luton; Derby v. Swansea; Ipswich v. Charlton; Leeds v. Sunderland; Leyton v. Stoke; Liverpool v. Lincoln; Middlesbrough v. Plymouth; Rotherham v. Portsmouth; Scunthorpe v. Sheffield U.; Southampton v. Huddersfield.

DIVISION III

Brentford v. Coventry; Bury v. Barnsley; Chesterfield v. Newport; Halifax v. Notts C.; Port Vale v. Grimsby; Shrewsbury v. Bournemouth; Southend v. Colchester; Swindon v. Reading; Torquay v. Hull; Tranmere v. Q.P.R.; Walsall v. Bradford C.; Watford v. Bristol C.

DIVISION IV

Accrington v. Hartlepools; Aldershot v. Exeter; Barrow v. Crystal P.; Bradford v. Southport Chester v. Rochdale; Crewe v. Carlisle; Gillingham v. Darlington; Millwall v. Doncaster; Northampton v. Peterborough; Oldham v. Stockport; Workington v. Mansfield; York v. Wrexham.

THIRD ROUND SCOTTISH CUP

SCOTTISH DIVISION I

Aberdeen v. Raith; Ayr v. Partick; Celtic v. Clyde; Dundee v. St. Mirren; Dunfermline v. Third Lanark; Hibernian v. Airdrie; Motherwell v. Dundee U.; Rangers v. Hearts; St. Johnstone v. Kilmarnock.

SCOTTISH DIVISION II

Albion v. Forfar; Alloa v. Cowdenbeath; Arbroath v. Hamilton; East Fife v. Stenhousemuir; Falkirk v. Dumbarton; Montrose v. Stranraer; Morton v. Berwick; Queen of the South v. Brechin; Queen's Park v. East Stirling.

WILFRED SCHUHMACHER discusses the intriguing possibility of an Israel versus Italy World Cup qualifying tie . . . .

David and Goliath

ISRAEL has taken the first steps on the long, long road to the World Cup finals in Chile, successfully but without any accompanying glory. On November 13th they drew 1-1 with Cyprus and a fortnight later in Ramat-Gan near Tel Aviv recorded a decisive 6-1 win.

Now Israel will meet Ethiopia and if they are successful will earn the right to play Italy before they can be sure of reaching Chile. As far as Ethiopia are concerned, Israel should get through but Addis Ababa is a town of high altitude. Though not as high up as Bogota in Colombia where visiting teams find it difficult to master the conditions, it may still cause discomfort.

Furthermore Ethiopian football has improved considerably under the guidance of the Yugoslavian Milochevic, former trainer to the 1958 World Cup Yugoslavian team in Sweden. Visiting team Dynamo Kiev had to be content with the following results against two of Addis Ababa's clubs: 3-3 with Methial S.C. and 1-1 with St. Georg's F.C. WAC Vienna lost 2-4 and Red Star Bratislava only won 3-2 respectively to the same teams.

Current Ethiopian star player is Menguitou described by a French journalist as comparable to Raymond Kopa.

However, Israel should still win through and thus meet the World Cup champions of 1934 and 1938 Italy. People are already making comparisons: Ethiopia to Israel and Israel to Italy. On the face of it Israel have little chance but since the summer of 1959 when they were beaten by Poland 7-2 in the "Black Day of Warsaw", a Hungarian called Mandi who arrived the following August has changed the situation.

In quite a short while he succeeded in leading Israelian soccer to a better international standing and Poland only drew 1-1 in the return match. Eventual Olympic winners Yugoslavia were held 2-2 in Tel Aviv and in Belgrade Israel triumphed 2-1 in a memorable match.

Mandi will again prepare his team for the two meetings with Italy and he may even create a bigger surprise than that of Northern Ireland in the 1958 World Cup when they eliminated the "Azzuris". Israel have players comparable with the best in Europe: Goalkeeper Portal who has recently been transferred to Stade Francais de Paris, half-back Tisch and forwards Kaufmann, Levkovitz, Stellmach and Glaser. In addition players of Hapoel Petach Tikvah the champions and Hapoel Haifa, formerly trained by ex-Yugoslavian Zlatko Čajkowski plus cup-winners Maccabi Tel Aviv are also eligible.

Italy are blessed with many good players but too often these are spread among too many teams. On the other hand Israel will probably call on something like a dozen players each of them well known to each other and their own individual style.

THEY PLAYED FOR

***BENGT ELDH** focuses the country which breeds top stars only to see them whisked away by other countries.*

MANY countries of the world have traced the beginnings of their football to the British. In some cases the crew of a particular ship has been named; in others workmen from a Scottish engineering company who built a bridge, harbour or a railway in the 19th century. The Danes say that a young boy, educated in England returned for a holiday with a football in his luggage and persuaded his friends to play, but in Sweden they do not know: it just happened.

As far as can be ascertained, footballs first began to appear some time during the 1870's and very soon spread throughout the more heavily populated areas. At first progress was slow, not through lack of interest, but because few people had both the interest in the game and the necessary capital to acquire a piece of land large enough to make a real pitch.

Another early problem was that rules varied from one part of the country to another, but in 1891 the Malmo Velocipede Ball Club printed and circulated a translation of the English rules and when these were accepted, the game really began to be organised. Within four years the game had been officially taken under the wing of Gothenburg's Swedish Sports and Athletic Association and grew so fast that a Football Association was formed in 1912.

The present all Swedish league, now embracing more than 3,000 clubs, was set up in 1924. A premier division of twelve clubs, two second divisions, four third divisions and so on, each competition embracing a smaller and smaller area as the rungs are descended until the most humble levels are reached. Promotion and relegation are automatic from top to bottom and in theory at least, it is possible for an unknown club to rise to the status of national champions in only ten years.

Prior to the formation of the national league in 1924, an all Swedish championship has been held every year since 1896 and at first was completely dominated by Gothenburg clubs. Orgryte IS now back in division one after a lengthy absence and generally regarded as the country's oldest club, were the first champions and carried off the honour four years in succession. Other early giants were IFK and GAIS both Gothenburg clubs and it was not until 1911 that AIK (Stockholm) took the championship away from the city.

Before the second world war, Sweden's progress was steady but slow. Then without any preliminaries the national team suddenly burst to the forefront of the game with personalities like Gunnar Gren, Gunnar Nordahl and Nils Liedholm. Success followed success and despite the steady draining off of the country's best players to Italian clubs, others took their places and the country retained its new position more in the forefront of world football.

Sweden's first international encounter was against their scandinavian neighbours Norway. Sweden triumphed by 11 goals to 3 in that first meeting back in July, 1908, and the fixture has been an annual event ever since.

Over the years as the game has grown internationally and travel has become easier

A scene typifying Sweden's attacking policy is taken from the 1958 World Cup and shows forwards Arne Selmosson (with ball), Putte Kallgren (19) and Folet Berndtsson (nearest camera) menacing the Welsh goal.

PLEASURE

the Swedes have spread their wings and met practically every important country in the football world. Their overall record is more than honourable, but at home they have been practically unbeatable in recent years.

At the London Olympic Games in 1948 Sweden were clearly the best team in the competition — and won a well deserved gold medal. Two years later, despite the fact that their best players had been transferred to Italian clubs they went to Rio de Janeiro for the 1950 World Cup and earned third place behind Brazil and Uruguay. The Brazilians gave them a severe mauling by 7-1 but this match has often been described as the finest exhibition ever seen in Rio. Uruguay, who were the eventual winners were held to a much smaller margin 3-2 and victory over Spain gave Sweden the right to consider themselves unofficial European champions.

For the next Olympic Games in Helsinki in 1952 the Swedes had once more gathered a fine team together. There they gained third place behind Hungary and Yugoslavia and have since refrained from entering the tournament to concentrate on the World Cup where the question of players status does not arise as it often does in the Olympics.

In the 1954 series Belgium and Finland were grouped with Sweden who appeared to be almost certain to qualify, but at a time when the team had once more been weakened by the needs of the Italian professional clubs, they were surprisingly eliminated.

1958 found them far stronger. Three years earlier they had still been in difficulties and had been beaten at home by Russia 6-0 and Hungary 7-3. Then by a combination of good luck and good management they were to be undefeated for three years. To this nucleus was added the experience of several Swedish stars then with Italian clubs, and specially released for the series, but with the entire country more confident and more enthusiastic than ever before they were beaten in the final by Brazil.

Swedish football is officially regarded as amateur but strictly speaking it would be better described as on a poorly paid part-time professional basis. Players do not have contracts with their clubs and are free to join anyone at home or abroad whenever they wish, but the FA now insists on a clause in the contract between a foreign club and a Swedish player that he will be released if required for World Cup matches.

The players receive payments for what has been called "broken time" — generally £3 - £4 per match, not for playing, but to compensate for the money they could have earned had they been working instead of playing. Then at the end of the season bonuses are distributed according to the success and relative wealth of the clubs. These "gifts" take the form of Television sets, washing machines and sometimes even more formidable items like cars.

Crowds which gather each week-end to watch matches in the championship are certainly more than enough to keep the clubs from economic problems. In the first division the average attendance varies from around 10,000 for the clubs near the bottom of the league to 25,000 for the champions and their nearest challengers. For a country with only seven million people this is good.

The playing season begins in the spring each year and extends into the autumn with a month's break in midsummer. This arrangement has given rise to many disagreements regarding qualification for the European Cup which always begins before the Swedish season is ended and it has now been agreed that entry to the international competition will be decided on a very unusual basis. The team which is leading the first division at the half way stage, goal average deciding if necessary, will take part in the European Cup that begins a few weeks later. Inevitably what then happens is that the successful team then concentrates on the European Cup and fails to clinch their early success in the championship. Thus we find that the champions of Sweden seldom play in the tournament exclusively designed for champions.

Nacka Skoglund, voted one of the top players in the last World Cup competition cuts in with a brilliant left-wing dash that has Welsh defenders on the wrong foot and hopelessly beaten for speed.

Since the war, the best-known Swedish players have spent quite a large part of their playing careers outside the country. The most sought after stars are usually forwards and thus it is that the players with the highest number of international honours are defenders. Several star players approached 50 caps before the last war, but the all time record is held by Halsingborg's ex-goalkeeper Kalle Svensson.

First honoured in 1949, Svensson helped Sweden to many of her greatest triumphs and from his debut until after the 1958 World Cup when he retired, he was an almost permanent fixture in the national team, in which he played 73 times.

Of those still active in Sweden, right back Orvar Bergmark stands out both for his skilful yet almost casual performances and by virtue of his ability to hold a regular place in the national team while playing for the second division club Orebro. Half a dozen more honours and Bergmark will have created a new record. Given immunity from a serious injury he will certainly leave the Swedish record number of caps far higher than Svensson's total when he withdraws from the game.

Star players are still being drawn away from Sweden even now, although the Italians have faded from the market since they introduced a ban on foreigners. Spain is now the big attraction and this season three players have signed for Spanish professional clubs: Jonsson, Borjesson and Simonsson. Despite many arguments the Swedish FA still resolutely defends the view that football should be played for pleasure and not for reward and though they have often been pressed to introduce a limited form of professionalism it is considered very doubtful if they ever will.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS SINCE THE WAR

1945 Norrkoping	1953 Malmo FF
1946 Norrkoping	1954 GAIS (Gothenburg)
1947 Norrkoping	1955 Djurgaarden
1948 Norrkoping	1956 Norrkoping
1949 Malmo FF	1957 Norrkoping
1950 Malmo FF	1958 IFK Gothenburg
1951 Malmo FF	1959 Djurgaarden
1952 Norrkoping	1960

the world of soccer by STRATTON SMITH

Burnley manager Harry Potts says European Cup Committee fixed money to which all competing

WEMBLEY ONLY, SAYS

Alex Elder, Burnley and Northern Ireland international full-back, completed two years service with the English First Division club in January having previously been with Glentoran of the Irish League. (P.A.I.)

WAS Harry Potts the Burnley team manager right to interfere with play during his team's clever, furious holding of Reims in Paris? Of course not. But I think it wrong that he should be crucified for confessing himself human — particularly in a competition like the European Cup, which has a history of feelings running away with people.

On return from Paris, an experienced journalist told me: "We think the writers out there were trying to white-wash Potts, you especially!". The more I thought about that comment, the more I realised how separated are the feelings of people on the spot, people considering the matter in cold print next morning and people whose view is based on an edited T.V. film.

I appreciated, too, how considerable is this factor of geographical sympathies, especially in England between South, North and Midlands. The English League competition is a national, integrated community, particularly at player-manager level. Professionals in the game are attractively open-minded about each other's problems. But, beyond them, the football community becomes more woolly, its opinion on any given incident coloured from a local standpoint.

What was Potts trying to achieve? Nothing more than a simple protest against Reims' players repeatedly stealing several yards from free-kicks. Reims had just scored and though two goals behind on aggregate, were beginning to make up leeway furiously. The method they used was unsophisticated — simply the pumping of long balls into the goal area, with Just Fontaine & Co. challenging and banking on Burnley mistakes.

Stealing a few yards on these long kicks meant, too often, that instead of the ball dropping into the penalty area it was dropping into the six-yard box, thus sharply increasing the danger. This problem had nagged on for half-an-hour, with Reims cleverly, quickly, achieving it all behind the back of the otherwise sound Spanish referee.

All this in an atmosphere exceptional, even for the European Cup. The Parc des Princes crowd had even booed Burnley players when they inspected the pitch an hour before kick-off.

Potts was to later write in his club's programme: "When spectators are running over the bye-line to flash torches into the eyes of your goalkeeper as the ball is on its way to the goal, it is rather more than a novelty. Ask Adam Blacklaw." This with a leavening of fireworks, empty cartons and bottles. It was an absolutely disgraceful attempt at intimidation, more open to investigation than the isolated act by Potts.

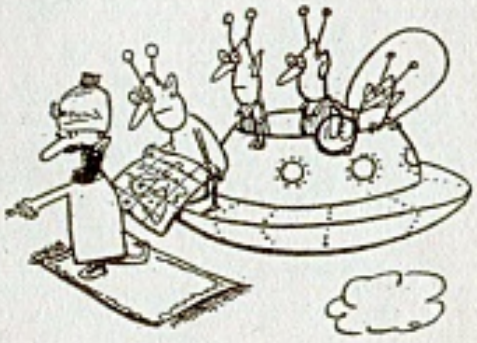
One must remember that Potts is a young manager, enjoying a close relationship with a remarkably young team. He is one of them in everything, not a man apart.

Potts was cool enough, at the banquet after the match, to return to his favourite subject — proper rewards for his players! He considered it unfair his men should draw a total of only £24 (£20 talent money, £4 for one win bonus) from their second round European Cup triumph. He would liked to have been able to pay them £100 each! "Perhaps the Football League should not fix European Cup talent money", he said. "It would be better if the European Cup Committee fixed a scale to which all clubs could abide."

It is absolutely right that the top English club each season should take its chance in this wonderful competition and brave the occasional rigours of such a match as that at the Parc des Princes. In the long term, it is of great benefit to the English game that they should. But it is equally right that they have a chance to go into a tie on the same terms as the opposition, so far as rewards are concerned.

For a Final, for instance, an English club would get £50. How ludicrous this is, for possibly a player's only appearance in the most profitable of all European football competitions! And how badly it compares with the four-figure bonus I know Real Madrid to have earned from their fifth European Cup Final, and the bonuses of between £100-£300 they earn from earlier rounds.

The European Football Union should recognise that such disparate bonuses are working against the European Cup, and not in its favour. They should ask all Associations providing a team to accept a bonus — based, perhaps, on the U.S. dollar, football's commonest currency abroad —



—"Baghdad Football Club? It's down there, on the left . . . ."

it would be better if the a uniform scale of talent clubs could abide . . . . .

DON SAPORTA

legally binding on all. The English, at least, would certainly benefit from such a plan!

Now Burnley play Hambourg Sportverein in the quarter-finals. I last saw the young, strapping and useful German team 18 months ago, when Uwe Seeler hit three goals against Manchester United in a friendly. Matt Busby, England's first maestro in the European Cup, should be able to help confere Potts "read" the opposition here!

Following Real Madrid's exit — on a 3-4 aggregate — to old Catalan rivals Barcelona in the European Cup, I 'phoned Don Raimundo Saporta, Real's Treasurer. He explained that the Real Madrid match against the Rest of Europe had been postponed indefinitely. U.E.F.A. had not banned the match, but refused to handle it officially; in the politest way, they returned the initiative to Real, to invite their Europe team individually, getting clearance from each Association.

In a sense, Real were lucky. Bobby Charlton, the Manchester Uniter left-winger they particularly wanted to appear, was booked for an England training get-together at Lilleshall Hall on the same day, and Walter Winterbottom assured me there could be no question of Charlton being released.

One could not fault Winterbottom on this. He has fought long enough for these get-togethers, of which there will be several more before England play Scotland at Wembley in April. Sixteen players were called to the first one. Nice to see among them Ray "The Human Dynamo" Wilson, outstanding on England's summer tour to Spain and Hungary, but since out of the game for a long spell with cartilage trouble.

Senor Saporta also assured me there was no chance of a friendly being played at White Hart Lane against Tottenham, though a £12,000 match guarantee has been mentioned. "He wanted to play Spurs only at Wembley", he said. "The English football authorities have ruled against that". Real can afford to pick-and-choose on their own terms, for they accept only one in 25 of the many invitations to play friendlies.

They will play their traditional match in Oran against Stade de Reims, and also matches in Norway and Germany.

Jose Zarraga, the Real captain, has said that in his 12 years with the club the style and effectiveness of the team has not varied greatly. Be sure it will be maintained now, even should it mean a struggle with the Spanish football authorities for another new world star — though whom he will be, I wouldn't care to guess. They have been refused Uwe Seeler and Brazil's Pele, and surely have no chance with Bobby Charlton.

Perhaps they will have to look inside Spain for him, as they did so successfully when signing Luis del Sol from Betis last year. Del Sol has a fabulous future.

Reims half-back about to enter into an attacking pose is Robert Siatka the French club's 26-year-old Le Martinet born player. In the European Cup ties against Burnley he played in both matches. Siatka's club are making every effort to win the championship of the league this season so that they can have a further crack at Europe's premier club tournament. Reims have a useful record in the European Cup and have always proved formidable opponents.

OUR ARRIVAL HAS CAUSED WORLD-WIDE APPRECIATION

THE advent of WORLD SOCCER magazine has, it is clearly obvious, pleased the world of soccer. In our London offices are letters of goodwill and congratulation from all corners of the globe. Associations, officials, players and supporters from a host of countries — some powerful strongholds of the sport, others gallant outposts — have all spared the time to say kind words.

Those who considered the establishment of such an unbiased football magazine an impossibility have been pleasantly surprised, and whatever criticisms we have received has, happily, been of a constructive nature.

France's "Miroir du Football" recently published an article dealing with the much publicised revival of English football and commented: "another phenomenon seems to us characteristic of this new awakening interest. A specialised magazine is being published in London whose title WORLD SOCCER aptly describes its composition. The layout of this counterpart of ours whose appearance we greet with best wishes, rather than focusing its attention on any one particular country, concerns itself with opening the eyes of the British public to the events and news of international football.

"Whereas the editors of all British newspapers insist on referring to soccer as 'our national sport', the editors of WORLD SOCCER realise that it is a *world* sport.

"The fact that there is a new interest in tactics, brilliantly demonstrated by Tottenham Hotspur and signified by the publication of a magazine alive to the happenings of world football, it is a promise of a revival in England which should prove itself in the results of the future."

Our thanks to "Miroir du Football" for this compliment, and to all those who have expressed similar appreciations.

If in some small way this magazine can bridge the man-made barriers across the world and bring news and photographs of the events (which are continually taking place) to everyone in a comprehensive, easy-to-follow manner, then we are a long way towards achieving our aims.—Editors.

EIRE CUP EXCITEMENT

Republic of Ireland approach the magic of their Cup, **TOM MULDOWNEY** *paints in the background*

Eire international wing-half Pat Saward (seen above) joined the English First Division club Aston Villa in August five years ago, having previously developed his style with London's Millwall. He was first capped for his country four seasons ago. Countries who have experienced Saward's versatile approach include Czechoslovakia, Poland, Portugal, and Austria. (P.A.1).

THE draw for the 40th Eire Cup Competition will shortly take place at the headquarters of the Eire Football Association.

Into the little black bag will go the names of all league clubs, plus four from the lower grade who qualified by reaching the semi-final of the Intermediate Cup.

As the names are drawn, and the pairings go out from press and radio, Cup tie fever is born. This springtime madness that sweeps the country each year is unmistakable. Out come the bells, rattles, and rosettes. Excitement mounts as the big "kick-off" approaches, for nothing in football can equal the magic of the Cup.

What a host of memories those two words bring to mind. Cheers, tears, hopes and heartaches, thrills, spills, and shocks; all part of the "sudden death" battle to win that glittering tantaliser known as the Cup.

What does the future hold? Will the sixties provide as much drama as did the last decade.

Ushered in with the first Cup Final "three timer" Transport making their first appearance, led by "Pip" Meighan, now a top class referee, faced Cork Athletic a club drenched in Cup tradition. Two thrilling games ended all square before the "busmen" succeeded at the third attempt to end a Cup epic.

Athletic were back the following year, and a second half goal by versatile Johnny Vaughan plunged Shelbourne into gloom, brought the "big pot" across the river Lee and erased the bitter memories of the Transport defeat.

Yearly excursion

Came 1952 and the green hatted Corkonians swarmed to the Capital in what was becoming a yearly excursion. Their opponents, dour Dundalk, were led by the late Mattie Clarke, a hero of many Shamrock Rovers cup victories. His leadership and Fergus Moloney's shooting power proved too much for Cork, and after a drawn game, they were trounced 3-0. So the Cup went from the deep South to the "wee" North.

On to the Final of 1953, forever to be known as "Carter Cup". In an effort to continue their fantastic Cup run, the Cork mentors signed ex-Sunderland, England International Raich Carter, one of the immortals of the game across the channel. Rumours of him receiving £50 per match filled the air, and capacity crowds flocked to see him wherever he appeared. His dynamic personality, and football brain steered Cork to victory, in their fourth successive final, over near neighbours Evergreen United. Raich fulfilled Cork's expectations, and an incredible gamble paid off.

So ended Cork's great run, and the eyes of the Country turned towards the Metropolis, and the tragic twist of the 1954 decider, when a harmless lob by Drumcondra's "lucky winger" Benny Henderson was deflected past goalkeeper Jimmy Collins by his centre half, and St. Patricks first cup attempt ended in failure.

That was the third occasion in which Collins and Henderson were involved in a Cup Drama.

In 1946 Collins then with Shamrock Rovers allowed a half-hit shot from Henderson spin from his hands and Drums were victorious. Two years later, and Collins gained revenge by saving Henderson's last minute penalty.

Dalymount Park 1955 saw Drums and Rovers meet for the first time in the fifties. Shamrock Rovers a name synonymous with the Cup were making their first appearance in seven years. The longest "drought" in their illustrious history.

Capacity crowd

On a sun baked pitch before a capacity crowd this game ranked as the worst ever final. At one stage the spectators refused to return the ball, after it landed on the terraces. All the pleading of famous referee Arthur Ellis went for nought. With the new ball Liam Tuohy scored the only goal, and to the tune of the slow handclap Rovers took the Cup.

The memorable finish of the 1956 Final assured it of being remembered when better ones are forgotten. Shamrock Rovers came to Dalymount one of the hottest favourites for a long time, to face Cork Athletic led by ex-Manchester United star Jimmy Delaney in another "Carter Gamble". Jimmy held three cup medals won in different associations. At Hampden, Wembley and Windsor Park. Fifteen minutes from time, with Cork leading 2-0. Delaney's unique record was in sight, when Rovers great fight back started.

The Dalymount roar erupted again and again Cork's defence crumpled; the "Hoops" did the impossible. Three goals in fifteen minutes, Cork and Delaney were vanquished, and Rovers had written the greatest chapter in Eire's Cup History.

A twice taken Bunny Fullam penalty, and the genius of Kit Lawlor gave Drumcondra the Cup in 1957, and thwarted Shamrock Rovers of a Cup hat-trick.

Fourth successive

Rovers in the final for the fourth successive year in 1958, and the biggest upset of all times, as little fancied Dundalk won the Cup for the fourth time.

Hubie Gannon who played for Rovers in the 1955 Final, was the "border Club's" hero. He scored the only goal, and fractured his jaw doing so.

A decade of draws could sum up the fifties, and it ended almost as it began. As St. Patricks, making their second attempt for Cup fame defeated Con Martin's Waterford, after a drawn game and a decade of throbbing Cup history was over.

All over the country, clubs are preparing for the 1961 Cup battle. A good cup-run means financial security for clubs, especially those having a lean season.

Players will chase the elusive medal and the fat bonus, cup time brings. The fans are sure of ninety minutes of spine tingling football fury, as their favourites start on the "glory road" which they hope will not end until April 23rd at Dalymount Park — Cup Final Day.

WORLD ROUND-UP

AUSTRALIA. Footballer of the year — 1960 is one of the growing number of Austrians who have emigrated to Australia, Leopold Baumgartner. Until two years ago, Baumgartner was with one of the crack Viennese clubs FK Austria.

BRAZIL. Pele, and Santos FC will once more tour Europe early next summer. The club have signed a contract to play 16 matches between May 17th and July 2nd. Real Madrid will be one of their opponents, and among other things they have agreed to take part in the annual four sided tournament staged each year in Paris by the Racing Club.

A year ago the CBD inaugurated a national cup competition to determine which of the regional champions would take part in the South American Cup. Last season's winners SC Bahia (Salvadore) are already out after failing to win their state championship, and the series has now reached the semi-final stage. Fluminense, reigning champions and also current Rio league leaders were eliminated in their semi-final with Palmeiras (Sao Paulo) 0-0 and 1-0. The only goal of the tie being scored by Humberto Tozzi. The other semi final has still to be decided. In the first leg at Recife Santa Cruz drew 2-2 with Fortaleza but whoever wins they will almost certainly be defeated by Palmeiras.

New champions of Rio de Janerio are America FC. Right at the end of the league programme America who last won the title way back in 1935, were at home to the favourites and league leaders, Fluminense. America had to win to make up the point by which they had trailed behind their guests for some weeks — and did, by 2-1.

CHINA. The annual knockout cup competition held each autumn between the 32 clubs in the country's two top divisions A and B, has ended with a win for Tientsin. A 60,000 crowd at the Sannungtan stadium in Peking watched the final tie in which Tientsin beat Kuangtung 1-0. Tientsin were much the superior side and controlled the game almost from start to finish but couldn't apply the final touch. The all important goal was scored by inside left Yan Daolung.

ALBANIA. Although the Albanians have successfully hidden their national team from the eyes of the world for some time past, every now and again they play a friendly match at club level that indicates that they are certainly not beginners. Rumanian champions Petrolul Ploesti played in Tirana recently against Albanian champions Partizani — and received a 5-0 thrashing !

GHANA. After the visit of Moscow Dynamo, Ghanaian football fans were given a further treat when the East Germans sent their B international team to meet the full Ghana XI at Kumasi. The visitors clearly didn't like the temperature but their greater experience allowed them to gain a 3-1 win after Babayart had put the home side in front. Riese 2, and Trolitzsch scored the East German goals.

FRANCE. Back home after a spell in Greece and now enjoying a holiday away from the game is Paul Baron, until recently in charge of the Greek national team. A week before Greece's World Cup match with West Germany, Mr. Baron suddenly left the country, without even bothering to resign officially. Now he has let it be known that the leading Greek clubs refused to release their international stars for training, and that quite clearly meant that it was impossbile to fulfil his job.

UNITED STATES. Several new innovations have been announced for the next International League competition to be held in New York next year. Perhaps most important is the introduction of a new trophy to be known as the "Dwight D. Eisenhower Trophy" and awarded to the outstanding individual player in the competition. Another change concerns the final tie which will in future be a two-legged affair. The dates for the finals have already been decided, 1st and 6th August. Several teams have already signed to contracts to take part including Bangu (Brazil) who won the series last year, SC Rapid (Austria) and Red Star (Yugoslavia). Newcomers already certain are Espanol (Spain), Besiktas (Turkey) and one of the big Canadian clubs Concersiane of Montreal.

NIGERIA. The 1960 season was rounded off in fine style by holding the crack Russian team Moscow Dynamo to a 2-2 draw. The match which was played at the National stadium in Surulere drew a crowd of more than 30,000 excited Nigerians who did their best to encourage the home side to victory — and almost made it. Dynamos were two goals down at one stage in the second half, and levelled matters with two goals in three minutes. "Thunder" Balogun scored both Nigeria's goals, Shapovalov and Yurin for Dynamo.

EAST GERMANY. ASK Vorwarts (Berlin), the new champions, practically walked away with the league championship and are one of the first teams to qualify for the 1961-62 European Cup. Only twice during the 26 match championship were ASK kept away from premier position in the table — after the first match and again after the 13th. Apart from those two lapses they led all the way, and finished nine clear points ahead of their nearest challengers SC Dynamo.

Vorwarts' leading goalscorer was inside left Jurgen Noldner with 18, yet strangely enough the most successful marksman in the premier division was Bernd Bauchspiess centre forward of Chemie Zeitz who finished in 13th position in the league and are now relegated ! Bauchspiess' tally was 25.

SWITZERLAND. After ten years in the doldrums it now appears likely that Servette are about to embark on a new period of supremacy in Swiss football. Young Boys (Berne) have carried off the title during the past four consecutive seasons but this term they seem out of the chase. Both teams are already out of the national cup competition and the second half of the programme should be an

● *Continued overleaf*

Three Arsenal defenders are seen in this action picture — left-back Billy McCullough, making a spectacular leap (centre) to head the ball, half-back Tommy Docherty (left) and goalkeeper Jack Kelsey (jumping on right). (P.A.I.)

WORLD ROUND-UP

● *Continued from the previous page*

interesting struggle. Helping Servette in their attempt to win the league title which was theirs last in 1950 are three young Hungarians, Nemeth, Makay and Paszmandy, all 22 year-olds, and . . . a French trainer Jean Snella.

RUMANIA. After withdrawing from the 1962 World Cup, and leaving Italy an easy path to the final rounds, the Rumanian FA agreed to take part in a new Balkan championship for club sides. This idea was first put forward two years ago, but now it is definitely taking place. Initially it will be a four sided contest and Rumania will be represented by Steagul Rosu against Fenerbahce (Turkey), Levski (Bulgaria), and Partizani (Albania).

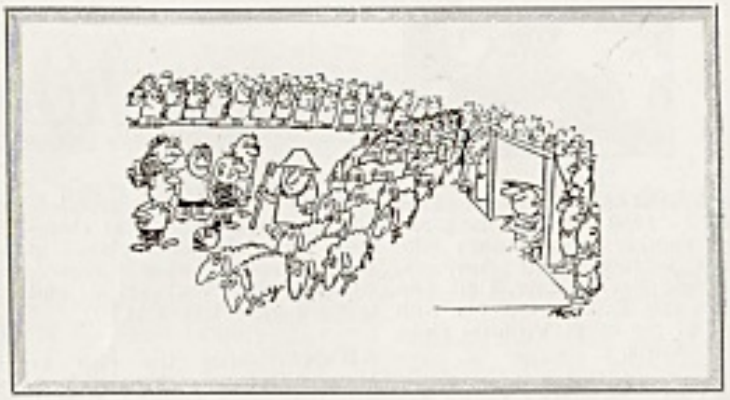
ARGENTINA. The first country to fight their way through the qualifying rounds to the 1962 World Cup finals is Argentina. Drawn with Ecuador they played off their matches at home and away within seven days and recorded two wins, 6-3 at Guayaquila and 5-0 at Buenos Aires. The attendance at B.A. was a mere 50,000 but after winning so easily away, the return was only a formality and thus not a crowd puller. The Argentinians now rank among the favourites for the world crown, for their FA is determined to allow no player to join a foreign club until after July, 1962.

SPAIN. When FIFA refused to sanction a match between Real Madrid and the rest of Europe, the Spanish FA stepped into the breach and produced a rest of Spain XI to meet the five times winners of the European Cup. Watched by 105,000 people Real beat the rest 4-1 with Di Stefano at outside right. The reason for the switch was not to allow Swedish centre forward Simonsson to take over his role, but to make room for the brilliant little Frenchman Raymond Kopa. Kopa (and his club, Reims) agreed weeks ago to play for Real against the Rest.

After being beaten twice in four days in October, by England 4-2 and Austria 3-0 the Spanish FA has finally decided on a one man selection committee. The new boss is the former, international referee and journalist Pedro Escartin, now 58 years old.

HUNGARY. Florian Albert, Ferencvaros' 19-year-old centre forward was the leading scorer in Hungary last season, but in the current campaign he took a month to notch his first goal, and lagged behind the other regular scorers for weeks. Then in one match the situation was changed completely when Ferencvaros beat Debrecen 7-0 and young Albert got six of them, to win back his place at the top of the list.

Twenty-five players have been named for this year's international matches. They are: Grosics, Szentmihalyi, Torok; Matrai, Sipos, Sarosi, Rajna, Meszoly, Sovari; Solymosi, Kotasz, Palotai, Borsanyi, Bundzsak; Sandor, Goroes, Albert, Tichy, Fenyvesi, Kuharszky, Vasas, Machos, Monostrori II, Taliga and Bodor.



SCOTLAND. Hibernian are by no means the most glamorous of Scottish First Division clubs this season. Firmly rooted at the foot of the table for much of the current competition, they are only just pulling away from this danger relegation spot, and, coinciding with their improvement is the return to top form of centre-forward Joe Baker, the only Scot ever to have led the full England international team.

Baker is rated a £40,000 — plus player in the British Isles, and Barcelona of Spain would now be prepared to agree to that following the Fair Cities Cup quarter-final first leg in Barcelona. Barcelona could only manage a 4-4 draw and were, in fact, 2-4 behind at one stage.

Joe Baker scored twice and this encounter with top foreign opposition apparently was enough to incent him to his most dashing form.

At the time of writing, Baker has scored eight goals in three Scottish League matches. In all the twenty-five previous Hibs games, he scored only twelve times. Is Baker responsible for Hibs' revival, or is Hibs' revival responsible for Baker scoring? The Scots don't care. They're just happy about it.

JAPAN. West German coach Dettmar Kramer has been engaged by the Japanese F.A. for six weeks to instruct the national side.

WEST GERMANY. In the South West Borussia Neuenkirchen are two points ahead of their rivals in the League but hold only a slender advantage over FK Pirmasens and 1st FC Saarbrucken who are level on points with twenty-three. Fourth place is held by Spfr. Saarbrucken with twenty-one points while two points lower are FSV Mainz and Wormatia Worms.

Borussia Neuenkirchen have been showing improved form of late at the expense of FK Pirmasens who have dropped into second place. All the top clubs have completed seventeen matches in the league programme.

KOREA. At Seoul the South Korean side won 1-0 against National China and thus retained possession of the Asia Cup. The other teams came from the Phillipines and Israel.

ITALY. Rumours that Juventus centre forward John Charles is thinking of leaving Italy at the end of the season have been denied from official club sources. Spain has been spoken of as the next country to receive the soccer skill of the Welshman and in some quarters it was announced that a return to England was not impossible at some future date. Wealthy Chairman of non-league Welsh club Barry Town, John Bailey, flew to Italy with an offer of £50 a week and an outside job if Charles would sign for his club.

POLAND. Revised future list: U.S.S.R. (28th May), Yugoslavia, World Cup (4th and 25th June), W. Germany (8th October), Denmark (5th November), and probably East Germany on 22nd October.

Ruiz (in the white shirt of Real Madrid) intercepts a cross pass intended for Kocsis (striped shirt of Barcelona) in a Spanish First Division match between the two clubs.

BAHIA (Brazil)

Left to right (Back row): Beto, Henrique, Nadinho, Flavio, Vicente and Aguinaldo.
(Front): Biriba, Alencar, Leo, Mario and Alfredo.

This trophy can make or break

There is much more to the English F.A. Cup than meets the eye, writes ***MAURICE WEEDON***

THE oldest cup competition in the world, England's F.A. Cup, is currently entering its most intriguing stages. The French may be talking about Kopa, the Spaniards about Real Madrid's titanic efforts to clinch their title and the Yugoslavs praying that Dragoslav Sekularac's suspension will not hamper his selection for the Chile World Cup — the English are primarily concerned about "the Cup".

The glamour, the uncertainty and the thoughts of a ticket for the Wembley Final in May follow the fans into the factories, the offices and the pubs.

Indeed, the F.A. Cup is closely observed by the majority of the football world: newspapers and magazines giving the round-by-round results and attempting to "tip the winners".

Nevertheless, few outside of England, fully appreciate that there is much more to this competition than meets the eye. Reputations of players and managers can be made or broken. I well recall when "unknowns" Worksop travelled to mighty Tottenham Hotspur back in 1923. During the previous season, Spurs finished runners-up in the First Division and the season before that, they had won the Cup.

Sensationally, Worksop held Spurs to a goal-less draw. And the one man who saved the non-leaguers that memorable afternoon was goalkeeper Jack Brown. Brown gave one of his finest performances: an inspired display. Though, in the replay, Spurs won 9-0, his reputation was assured and he transferred to Sheffield Wednesday with whom he gained a Cup winning medal (in 1935) together with six full England caps

In 1921 Burnley established a record which still stands, by going thirty League matches without defeat. But they crashed in the Cup, succumbing to Second Division Hull City 0-3.

Managers who guide small clubs to mighty Cup feats often bless the competition for its help towards their ambitions. Alec Stock, present manager of Queens Park Rangers was player-manager of little Yeovil in 1949 when they managed to defeat Sunderland. Afterwards he took over Leyton Orient, guided them into the Second Division, and later, for a short period, was assistant manager at Arsenal. He then went to Italy to manage AS Roma, before returning to England.

In 1948, Colchester — then a non-league team — reached the fifth round before going under to Blackpool. Their player-manager at the time was Ted Fenton and, shortly afterwards, took over the reins of West Ham United and led them into the First Division.

As yet, no Third Division club has reached Wembley. Millwall, York, Port Vale and Norwich have managed to reach the semi-finals.

Though the minnows always try hard, the Cup is monopolised by the First Division. Not since 1931 (when West Bromwich Albion did it) has a club from the Second Division taken the trophy for their sideboard.

Everyone agrees that winning the English League championship is a truer test of consistency, yet, strangely, less glamour attaches to the title holders than to the Cup winners.

One wonders whether the elusive League and Cup "double" will be achieved this season: that has only happened twice. Preston in 1889 and Aston Villa in 1897.

A winners' medal is the dream of many players, some place more importance on it than an international cap, for at least all have the chance of a medal, but few can hope to play for their country.

On the one hand, star players go throughout their entire career without a Cup medal, others get one in the very first season. Those who missed include Tommy Lawton, Alf Ramsey, Sammy Crooks, Jimmy Dickinson, Neil Franklin and Wilf Mannion.

Last season, young Barry Stobart, with but a half dozen first-team matches to his credit, played in the Final against Blackburn — and took a winners' medal.

That is the way of the Cup fortunes. Like the contest itself, it fluctuates with every game.

Already this season's competition has produced more shocks than have happened for ten years and interest appears as enthusiastic as ever. The more unglamourous clubs that succeed in reaching the later stages, the more excitement it creates.

Perhaps the day is not too far distant when a team from the Second Division or even perhaps the Third Division will again walk off with the trophy. For the lower division that would prove history making.

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Some more information on coaching, required

Readers from all parts of the football world are cordially invited to send in their opinions, suggestions and criticisms for possible publication. Please keep your letters brief, constructive and to the point. Address your envelopes: "The Last Word", WORLD SOCCER, 1 Ludgate Circus Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4, England.

the last word

I MUST congratulate you on the excellent world-wide coverage of the current soccer scene. If I may offer a suggestion it is that I have yet to discover any magazine which gets down to giving details of coaching methods and coaching schedules.

Should you find it possible to include this information from club or country it would prove of value to people like myself who are concerned with coaching.

Re your quote on Alfredo di Stefano being "appalled" on the inclusion of weight training, I would have to be convinced that the maxim "that if two people of equal ability meet the stronger will win" does not apply to football or to any other sport!

DAVID K. LAIRD,
Teacher of Physical Education,
The Academy, Lumoch,
Sutherland, Scotland.

Debating-Hall

I THINK "The Last Word" should be the debating hall of world football talking points. The Editor could publish a question each month for debate by post and award a prize to the best letter, published in the magazine.

Lastly a Question column would be another welcome addition.

ANDREW S. ROSIE,
The Manse, Midcalder,
Midlothian, Scotland.

More information

MY favourite features are "The Top Six", Player Portrait and the Focus on a top club and nation, but surely more information could be given about the players of top clubs like Real Madrid, Barcelona, Juventus, Internationale, Penarol, Nacional, Botofogo, Vasco, Santos, Independiente and Boca Juniors.

A HEARTS AND SCOTTISH FAN,
Edinburgh, Scotland.

European Cup

THE European Cup has been a very useful guide to the abilities of various European clubs, but I consider that a League competition, in which each club plays all the others home and away, is the only real test of merit. Incidentally, if and when a European League becomes a reality, I sincerely hope that elimination of the bottom two clubs or of the bottom club is automatic, for one season at least.

H. H. LEE,
New Road, Whittlesey, Northants,
England.

Instructional

THE standard of the articles published in the last two issues has, in my opinion, been first-class and I fervently hope it can be maintained. Apart from providing the more serious students of the game with interesting information your magazine must surely be helping to remove the insular attitude of far too many fans and officials in England.

Alas, the television coverage of foreign games has given the football supporter here a sight of things far removed from the average drab league encounter too often seen. This has led to a decline in attendances at a time when British soccer needs all the support it can get but in the long run this must surely be for the betterment of the game. You have spotted the need for information of the foreign game in time, I hope.

G. HULL,
Lyncroft Gardens, Hounslow,
Middlesex, England.

World Cup request

I HOPE you will be able to include a final round up of all the World Cup preliminary rounds before the finals take place in Chile next year. In similar vein I hope you will find space for other major competitions at club and international level. Whilst I realise that it is difficult to grant all the wishes of readers, the line-ups section is most interesting to any fan who can enthuse over world players and their achievements in this form.

S. A. DIMITRIOU,
Ragaeni St., Nicosia, Cyprus.

Olympics for deaf

AMONG the many fascinating features that have been included in your issues, a column of news on the Olympic Games for the Deaf particularly interested me. It is from this type of news which never reaches other sporting mediums that WORLD SOCCER scores.

OLIVER MARTIN,
Shevegondine Road, Rangoon, Burma.

World round-up

YOUR World Round-Up section is most absorbing and I much prefer it presented in this manner rather than in odd spots in corners and at the foot of columns and articles. Nothing looks so unprofessional to my mind that a magazine of this class dotted about with odd bits of information. Please give us the same standard in the future.

H. WAIN,
Sixth St., New Westminster,
British Columbia.

Club support

I SHOULD like to endorse the suggestions of John Wing of Melbourne, Australia, for an international soccer club and would also like to see a regular feature of the great clubs of world football and perhaps a column of little titbits of information.

PATRICK J. MAGEE,
Swanston Crescent, Newtownabbey,
Co. Antrim, N. Ireland.

Top ten

HAS Eric Batty no respect for English Soccer? Recently, in the European Cup, Burnley beat Reims on a home and away basis. Yet Batty places Reims fifth in his "Top Ten", and no place is found for Burnley! Would the author please explain this? I'm sure Wolves, Spurs or Burnley would beat any of the last six teams mentioned in the table.

My "Top Ten" would be:

1. Real Madrid (Spain).
2. Santos FC (Brazil).
3. CF Barcelona (Spain).
4. Internazionale (Italy).
5. Tottenham (England).
6. Wolves (England).
7. Burnley (England).
8. Atletico Madrid (Spain).
9. Penarol (Uruguay).
10. Botafogo (Brazil).

May I add how much I enjoy the Player Portrait series.

P. BIRD,
Birmingham Road, Blackheath,
Birmingham, England.

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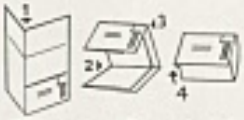

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